

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., September 25, 1935

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

A View of the Trading Hall of the
St. Louis Merchant's Exchange
On Carnival Night Celebrating Its 100th Anniversary
and the 39th Annual Convention of the
Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n



Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2709 Board of Trade

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*"61 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
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James E. BennettGRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
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MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS
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PEORIA 11 Board of Trade CAIRO 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat BarleyCedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

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**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

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**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in*Hedging and
Spreading Operations

Members Principal Exchanges

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Minneapolis

St. Paul

*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY**

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

**Use Universal Grain Code
and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls**

TOLEDO

*a leading Grain, Feed, Seed and Milling
Center has natural advantages in*

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- Unexcelled Storage Facilities
- A Constantly Bidding Market

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Located in the heart of the Corn Belt and having the best railroad and handling facilities, Indianapolis affords you an excellent outlet for your grain. Active buyers assure a constant market.

Ship us your wheat, corn, and oats.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

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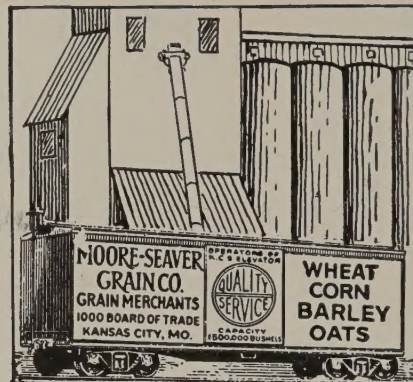
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10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels

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There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

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Located in the very center of Illinois' great corn producing territory, Peoria has three of the largest corn consuming industries, and is the distilling center of the United States. This market also has favorable freight rates to the Gulf and Southeastern territory, which give the Peoria grain merchants unlimited facilities for grain distribution.

So great is the demand, that Iowa and Missouri find their best market here at times and large quantities of corn move to this great Gateway from these states. Owing to the comparatively short haul to Peoria, railroads move this Peoria grain in much shorter time than to other terminals, insuring quicker returns.

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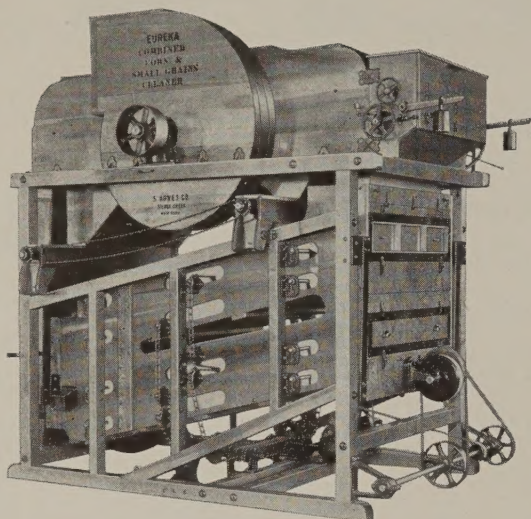
Mueller Grain Co.

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it's another cleaner



1 machine only
to clean **2** kinds of grain

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MODERN METHODS OF LUBRI-
CATION CUT LABOR AND OIL
COSTS AND PREVENT FIRES
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ASK YOUR "MILL MUTUAL" INSURANCE
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Chicago, Illinois

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Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

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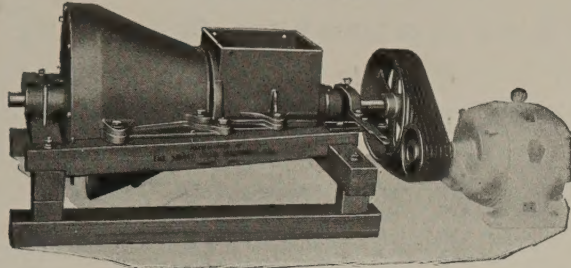
Grain & Feed Journals

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Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
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*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
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REDLER CONVEYORS

Convey in Any Direction

Horizontally—Vertically—Around Curves

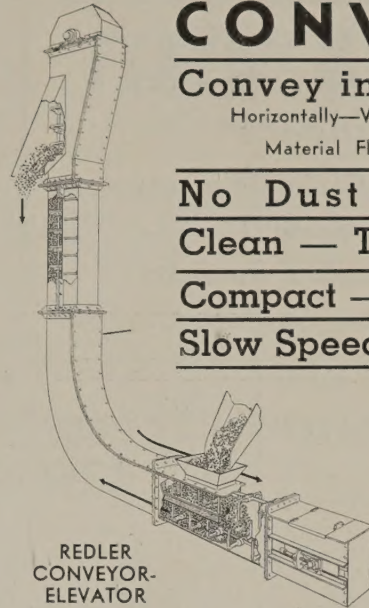
Material Flows in Solid Column

No Dust—No Danger

Clean—Totally Enclosed

Compact—Easy to Install

Slow Speed—No Breakage



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CONVEYOR-
ELEVATOR

Write for Catalog

Showing typical arrangement of Redler Conveyors for elevators and transfer-houses.

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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
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Ball	Magnetic Separator
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Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Pusher	Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Clipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	Separator
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Formulas	Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer {Dry	Speed Reduction Units
Molasses	Spouting
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Leaky Cars

You Know What They Cost

Kennedy Car Liners

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain in Transit

NO WASTE—EFFECTIVE

INEXPENSIVE—EASILY INSTALLED

We Have Car Liners to Take Care of All Cases of Bad Order Cars

Inquiries for Details Invited

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.

Shelbyville—Indiana

Canadian Plant at Woodstock, Ont.

Shipping Notices Duplicating

A convenient form for advising receivers of the grade, kind and weight of grain shipped.

Loaded into car—initials and number, seal numbers, at..... station on.....date; billed shipper's order notify.....; draft for \$.....; made through.....bank of..... to apply on sale of.....bushels made.....

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

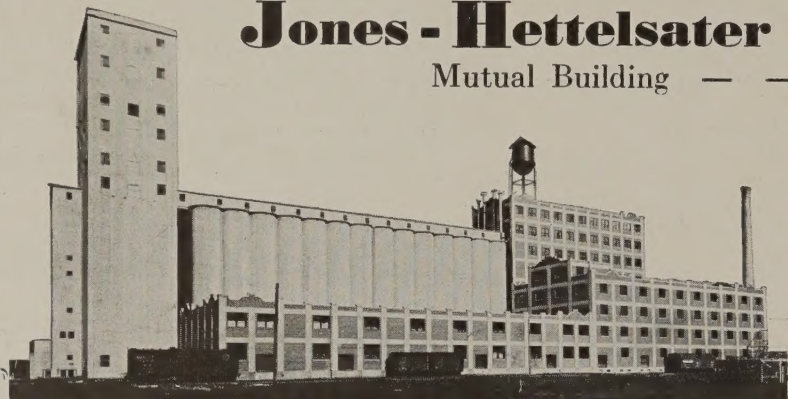
Feed and Flour Mills

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse

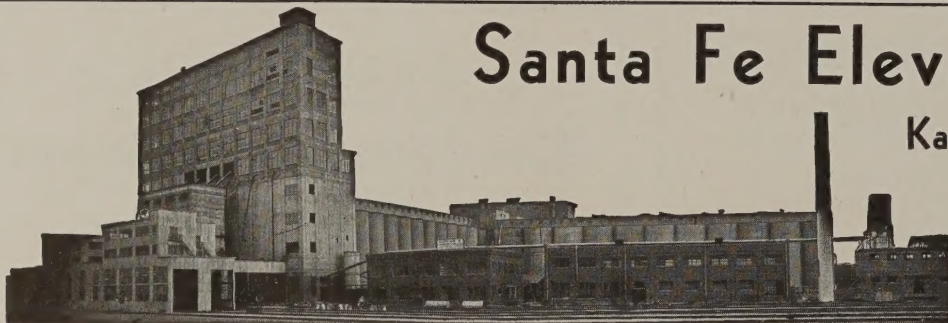
*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels



JOHN S. METCALF CO.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

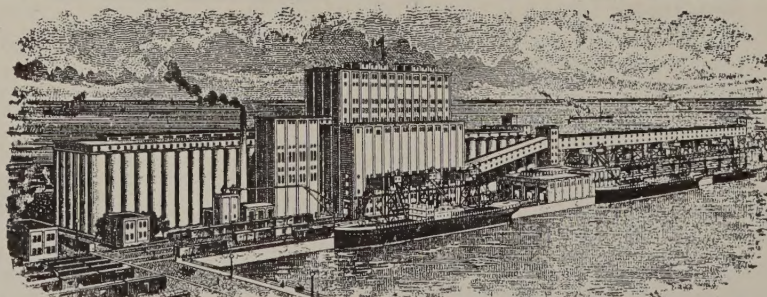
105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
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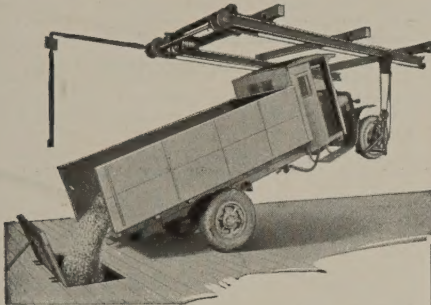
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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company
DESIGNERS *MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.* *BUILDERS*
 Grain Elevators — Mill Buildings — Industrial Plants

McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

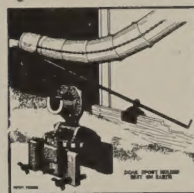
Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
 525 Board of Trade Bldg.
 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

You have a good publication and should be read by dealers who are trying to push their business, as there is a lot of things that are of great benefit to them in each issue of your Journal—O. A. Talbott Co., Keokuk, Ia.

WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
 Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
 Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.



Doak Spout Holder

Best on Earth
 Full information on request
Price \$10.00

Order yours from your Elevator Supply House or direct from

E. O. DOAK
 % Superior Mfg. Co.
 Albert City, Iowa

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size, 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
 Consolidated
 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR NAME

where every progressive grain dealer will see it, will convince them you are equipped to serve them.

That is in the
Grain & Feed Journals
 OF CHICAGO

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
 Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

*When in Minneapolis
 Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
 Washington Avenue
 The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
 600 rooms with bath or
 connecting.

Every room an outside room.
 Largest and Finest Ballroom
 in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00

Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00
 to \$9.00

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet, containing originals, may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73.

Price, \$1.30, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	19____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
	Gross _____ lbs.
Price per bu. _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Test _____	Net _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ bu.
	Weigher. _____

One-fourth actual size.

Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¼ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
 Consolidated
 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three elevators for sale; good corn and oats territory; no competition; good volume. Address 75Q10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—Elevator for sale in good grain section, doing a good feed business, up-to-date equipment, plant in best of repair. Write 75S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATOR LOCATED in good productive territory for sale or lease. In good operating condition, now in successful operation. Also good opportunity retail coal and feeds. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Cribbed, iron-clad 40,000 bu. elevator and 10,000 bu. corn crib for sale, fitted with cleaner, grinder, sheller and other modern machinery; owner died. For sale at one-fifth its value to liquidate estate. Address Royal Centre State Bank, Royal Centre, Ind.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

N. E. NEB.—50,000 bu. modern grain elevator for sale, coal and feed in connection, on main line C.N.W. going west. Fine grain territory. Must be sold account of age and health. Doing good business. Terms. Write 75T13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTH DAKOTA—Black Hills elevator for sale, 20,000 bu. capacity; easy terms; bumper crops. Address J. M. Tucker, Edgemont, S. Dak.

MICHIGAN—Grain, bean and feed elevator for sale located in a splendid city of 25,000. Good business. Write for full particulars. 75T5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

OHIO—Country elevator for sale; located in central part of state; Champaign county; extra good grain section; up-to-date equipment; plant in best of repair; feed grinding machinery; residence in connection; for particulars and price write O. B. Armstrong, Osborn, Ohio, Green County.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEVATOR

At Public Auction will offer for sale to the highest bidder on October 29, 1935, the elevator formerly operated by the Barnes Grain Co., in Blencoe, Iowa. Built in 1932, a complete modern plant, cribbed, iron covered, about 25,000 bus. capacity, Richardson automatic scale, Monitor cleaner, good office, 15 ton Fairbanks scale. Located in Iowa's best grain territory, 40 miles south of Sioux City and 50 miles north of Council Bluffs. Sale will be held on the premises in Blencoe, Iowa, at 2 o'clock p. m. B. H. Danforth, Receiver, Blencoe, Iowa.

ELEVATORS WANTED

ELEVATOR WANTED in Northern Iowa. Give complete information regarding the business. Write 75S1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

TENNESSEE—400-bbl. flour mill for sale fully equipped; ideally located in middle Tennessee Valley. Address Randolph McLemore, Columbia, Tenn.

WYOMING—A flour and feed mill in Gillette, Wyoming, for sale. Priced reasonably. In good wheat community. D. S. Butler Estate, Ora Mankin, Executrix, Gillette, Wyo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARTNER WANTED to buy half interest and assist or manage modern 55,000 bu. grain elevator with sideline connections. N. E. Neb. Doing good business. Write for details and appointment at once, 75T14 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Controlling interest of good going feed business, grinding and mixing. Best and surest feed territory. Good location and in the liveliest town of its size in U. S. If you've got money and want to get in a good paying business, here's your chance. Address 75R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

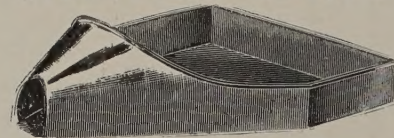
Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE INVINCIBLE BEAN cleaner No. 6 for sale, with screens \$50.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

COMPLETE 75-BBL. long system mill with motor, \$1,500, all in good condition; other bargains in new and used machinery. H. L. DeLong, W. 1708 Boone Ave., Spokane, Wash.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale. Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor, A.C. 3 phase, complete, pulleys, shafting and other equipment. Everything nearly new. Bargain. John W. Cooper, Byron, Ill.

COMPLETE MACHINERY from dismantled elevator for sale, including 200 ft. of 12 inch rubber covered cup belt, V buckets, pulleys, shafting, distributor, two 20-h.p. horizontal oil engines, a Fairbanks-Morse and Worthington and a 4-h.p. International. Also about 200 ft. of transmission rope, with sheaves, in good condition; priced for quick sale. C. C. Harlan & Co., Cheneyville, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

BARGAINS

1—2 to 3 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 1—2 to 6 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 2—Richardson molasses feed scales; 1—Vibrox packer with motor; 1—10-bu. Richardson receiving scale; 1—No. 2 ball bearing Eureka corn cutter with magnetic separator; 1—Eureka cracked corn grader, ball bearing; 1—Ajax oat huller, No. 10; 1—No. 7 Rotex sifter, belt drive; 1—Two pair high 9x24 Nordyke & Marmon roller mill; 1—No. 2 Gruendler hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor, Rockwood drive; 1—Western corn sheller 800-1000 bushels capacity. Write 75T4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

MACHINES WANTED

BEAN CLEANER wanted in good condition. State make, size, condition and price in answer. Central Grain Co., Box 496, Hillsboro, Ill.

1—NO. 3 OATS CLIPPER wanted without cyclone. State make, age, condition and where available. Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WAGNER MOTOR for sale, squirrel cage, 60 cycle, 60-h.p., 850 r.p.m., 220 volt motor with starting compensator, overload relay and 15x 11½ crown faced pulley. Also 42 ft. of 6-ply Monarch belt for same. Bargain. Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co., Monroeville, Ohio.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

SCALES FOR SALE

SIX BUSHEL Richardson Automatic Scale for sale. H. A. Hillmer Co., Freeport, Ill.

FAIRBANKS 300 bushel, Howe 200 bushel and 60 bushel beam hopper scales. Mechanical condition like new. Guaranteed. Write 75R12. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED GRAIN man desires position; expert in the management of a business. Best of references. P. O. Box 455, Otterbein, Ind.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals. Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SALESMAN WANTED: Salesman for the western portion of lower Michigan now calling on country grain, feed and seed dealers, to handle, as a sideline, a well known line of farm and field seeds for a reputable Midwestern organization. The man selected will be given full co-operation and will have a real opportunity to substantially increase his earnings. 75T1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SCALES WANTED

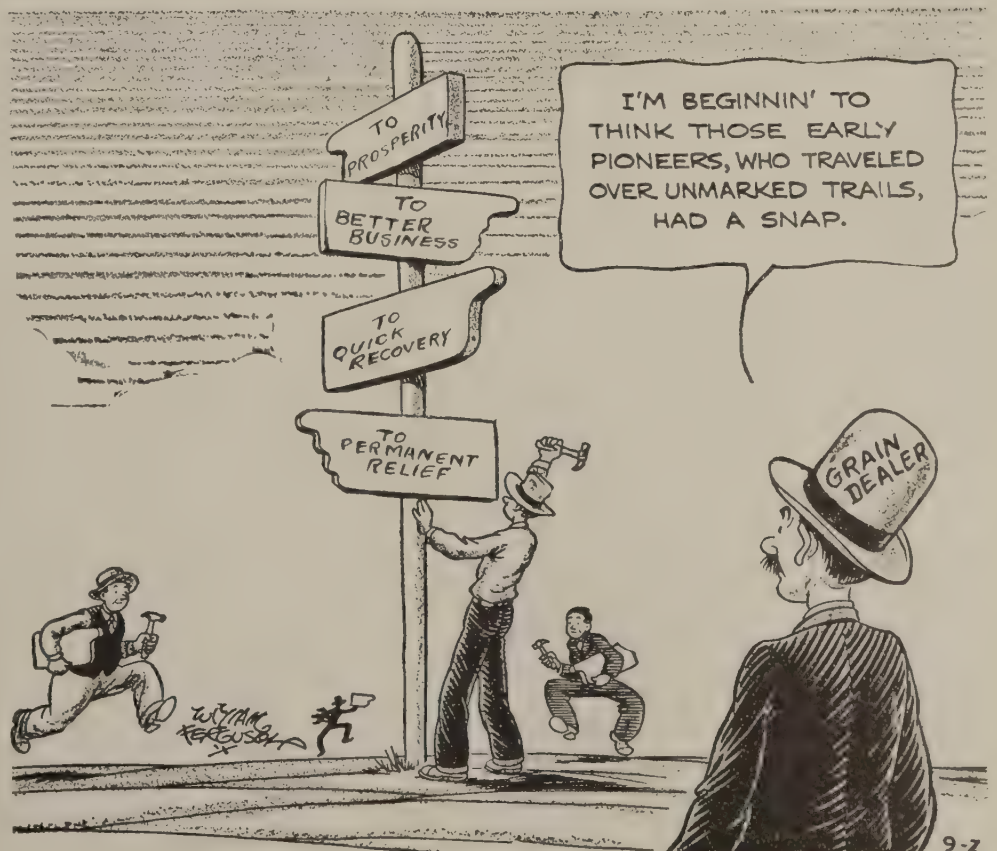
USED 10-TON TRUCK scales wanted in good condition. S. E. Sharp, Warsaw, Ill.

ENGINE WANTED

14-H.P. GASOLINE or kerosene engine wanted; must be good. Lenox Elvtr. Co., Richwood, O.

MISCELLANEOUS**WRECKING**

HAS YOUR GRAIN ELEVATOR OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS?
SAVE ON TAXES, FIRE INSURANCE.
GET OUR ESTIMATE FOR WRECKING.
THE GENERAL WRECKING & LUMBER COMPANY,
4600 S. HALSTED ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

At the Crossroads

Isn't It a Miracle? With Apologies to Daily Live Stock Reporter.

MILWAUKEE

Invites Grain & Feed Dealers Nat. Ass'n 1936

Milwaukee proved a good host in 1904 and again in 1918. The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange would welcome the opportunity to repeat in 1936, and to show the visitors around the new building occupied by the Exchange.

Milwaukee at all times has a big, broad market for all Grains. Its shipping facilities are among the best on the Great Lakes, and its harbor is one of the most secure and ample. Its industrial consumption provides an active demand all the year.

Milwaukee, the foremost brewing center, and the largest malt manufacturing city, is the leading barley market of the country, and is paying excellent premiums for malting barley. It is the leading white corn market of the northwest.

Milwaukee offers a premium over other markets in competitive territory for consignments, because it has a big shipping demand and very large elevator capacity.

Its remittances on consignments are extremely prompt.

*Deal with any of these Milwaukee Grain and Stock
Exchange Members:*

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Bartlett Frazier Co.
W. M. Bell Co.
Roy I. Campbell
Cargill Grain Co.
Deutsch & Sickert Co.
Donahue-Aston Co.
Donahue-Stratton Co.
Fraser-Smith Co., Ltd.

Johnstone-Templeton Co.
P. C. Kamm Co.
Leonard J. Keefe
La Budde Feed & Grain Co.
Mohawk Feed Co.
J. V. Lauer & Co.
Mohr-Holstein Commission Co.
The Paetow Co.
M. G. Rankin Co.

The Riebs Co.

“Make Milwaukee Your Market”

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 25, 1935

NO ONE regrets the departure of the once feared portable feed mill operator.

SCALES periodically tested do not lose their owners money, and serve to retain patrons' confidence in the buyer's integrity.

SINCE the court invalidated the NRA merchants have been spared the burden of contributing to the support of a code authority for each and every different line of merchandise handled.

AFTER the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on Nov. 24 predicted a 790,000,000-bu. crop of wheat, the price dropped sharply. The Sept. 10 figures of the crop estimating board showed actual 595,000,000 bus. Yet such wretched guesswork is to allot the acreages of the wheat growers.

LAST WEEK it was noticed the railroad companies omitted the usual information about the number of cars in bad order needing repairs. Was this because more of the equipment is in need of repairs, as was shown by the figures of the preceding week? If so shippers should watch for cars leaking in transit and report them for free publication.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK is here and should stimulate enthusiasm by a concerted drive for enforcement of safety rules.

FAKE collection agencies have not quit their profitable field, and merchants will do well to consider the concerns soliciting their bad debts.

HOW MANY housewives are going to languish in jail for buying a sack of potatoes on which the AAA stamp had not been canceled?

DO NOT raise your bid after once posted, unless you want your patrons to believe that usually you are not paying what you can well afford.

TRAMP IRON in the feed grinder recently caused heavy loss by fire in an Ohio plant. Costly breakage of machinery can be avoided by equipping the mill with a magnetic separator to take the ungrindables out of the grist.

MARKET TIPSTERS are working harder than ever for new victims, as they are losing old patrons in droves, since the uncertainties of war prevent their forecasts from being even 50 per cent right.

JACK FROST has been threatening King Corn in such an ominous manner recently many grain merchants are signing a demand for the immediate resignation of the obstinate weather man.

SEEDSMEN are organizing as never before in recognition of the truth that organized effort can accomplish more good than the best intentioned individual work. Join now and help promote the common good.

PACIFIC Northwest wheat growers have quit shedding tears on the shoulders of the AAA, now that the outlet to the central states and the Eastern seaboard is proving profitable, not to mention the improvement in the markets abroad, which are only a few cents away from the export point.

THE COUNTRY grain buyer has no control over the price at which his grain will sell in the terminal market, and should work on the price at home, where he can discount loads that are light weight, damp, mixed, full of weed seeds, garlic or smut. The less he pays the careless wheat grower the more can he reward the careful farmer who brings in superior grain.

THE COTTON AAA finds itself in a hole on its guaranty to pay the planter the difference between the price the local buyer pays and the 12-cent peg, alleging "producers will lose money due them if they sell premium cotton for the price paid for middling 7/8-inch cotton in the belief that cotton adjustment payments will compensate them for their better grade and staple length." Hah.

DUMPING two qualities of the same grain in a car is criminal. The inspector does not hesitate to rap the guilty mixer with a certificate based on the lowest grade in the car. The identical grain if thoroly mixed before loading will be cheerfully assigned the average grade by the same inspector, netting the shipper many more dollars per car, or saving him a rejection on contract.

LOCAL MERCHANTS of Booneville, Ind., are planning to hold a Farmers' One Day Exhibit and award prizes to those exhibiting the best products. Such days, of course, will be made attractive with many comical and ludicrous contests that will lure the farmers to town.

TOO MUCH GARLIC is contained in the wheat received in soft wheat territory during July and August. Where this weed is prevalent dealers can benefit farmer patrons by urging them to follow the methods employed by Purdue University in the garlic ridden districts of Indiana. Clean seed always insures a better crop.

BY CONFIRMING trades in writing prompt misunderstandings can be discovered in time to bring articles of trade into accord and before either party has let himself in for a loss. Custom of trade or rules of ass'n or exchange will cover most of the conditions, but any departure therefrom, however slight, should be confirmed.

HOW LONG is it since the president in his disgust at the Supreme Court's invalidation of his NRA declared that we would have 35-cent wheat? Since then wheat has risen in price and now hovers about the dollar mark, from which it appears that markets are mightier than presidents. All we need to add another 30 cents on the price of wheat is an October ruling by the court invalidating the processing tax.

TRUCKERS cannot carry scales to weigh the grain and must depend on some one having a large capacity scale, usually the local grain elevator operator, to furnish a weight certificate. Here is grain dealer's opportunity to charge a good price for the indispensable service and to forestall fraud by filling in the ticket with ink. It is also up to the weighman to make sure no secret compartments of truck are filled with water or sand.

THE PRESIDENT of the government-aided big grain corporation bemoans the lack of carrying charges between the nearby and distant futures on the Board of Trade, as one reason his corporation is not making money. He should look farther to discover that the absence of higher prices for the distant futures is due to government discouragement of speculation by heavy stamp taxes and threats of regimentation of the grain business, not to mention the policy of scarcity of the present administration that makes cash grain dearer and deprives the elevators of stock on which to earn storage charges.

OUR SUGGESTION earlier this month that September oats be bought and the May sold at the prevailing difference of 5 cents per bushel as a preparation toward hedging deliveries of oats to the elevator seems to indicate that we are wizards, the difference now having shrunk to one cent. We hasten to disclaim any knowledge of the future course of prices of oats, our advice in this case having been suggested by the manager of a farmers elevator company in Illinois who has made a study, and a success in the practice, of hedging oats in the country elevator.

One Hundred Years of Service

The foundations of a permanent institution are not laid in stone and cement, bricks and mortar that may disintegrate with the lapse of years; but rather in a declaration of principles that have a continuing appeal to the noblest aspirations of man.

Gladly have three generations of grain merchants pledged their support to the organization which in its articles of association declared its purpose:

Not to conduct any business whatever for pecuniary profit, but generally to advance, promote and extend the commercial and manufacturing interests of St. Louis and vicinity; to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade; to establish and maintain the utmost fairness and uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable information; and to avoid and amicably adjust, as far as practicable, any controversies or misunderstandings arising between individuals engaged in trade; and finally and particularly, to facilitate in every proper way the transaction of all legitimate business between members or between them and others.

Carrying out these principles the long life of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and its predecessors has been one of service to all grain merchants coming within the far-flung scope of its influence.

The exchange has assumed and fully discharged the duty of assuring to shippers accurate weights on their grain consigned to be sold; in earlier years was responsible for uniformity in grain inspection that set the value on property changing hands, and has been a rallying point for those working for better trade conditions and endeavoring to direct national and state legislation into helpful channels.

To have endured for 100 years is itself a testimonial of merit and speaks well for the adherence of members to the ethical principles enunciated by its founders.

There are those who for selfish profit would evade the commission rule and other regulations prescribing fair charges for services performed by members and thus undermine exchanges in St. Louis and elsewhere and prevent the organized enforcement of fair practices. They would have a federal autocrat write the rules, altho the self-governing exchange has behind it a record of 100 years of creditable achievement, while the bureaucracy has behind it a record of fiascoes of which the Farm Board and its revolving fund is but one.

BROKEN BULKHEADS are not a legitimate reason for a claim against the railroad company when the mixing results in a loss. Substantial bracing of the bulkheads and piling to the same level on both sides will do much to prevent failure of the partition. Never build the bulkhead right in the middle of the car from grain door to grain door. Such an arrangement can be filled; but how is the unloading elevator to avoid mixing?

AS POINTED out by the chief of the Grain Division at the St. Louis convention a considerable quantity of wheat is reported to have gone into country storage this year with excessive moisture. Dealers with experience will chime in with his suggestion of a program of watchfulness with respect to high moisture content and the development of high temperatures. Turning, aerating or conditioning the grain is advised to prevent the development of sick wheat.

Wrecking Business

Nearly every address presented at the 39th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in St. Louis last week reflected a deep seated conviction that the political agitators and bureaucrats busily engaged in regimenting farmers and business men generally are doing far more to delay recovery than to hasten the return of better business.

Naturally, successful business men are supposed to have a more practical understanding of the real needs of business than tax eaters who devote all their time to chasing votes with government sinecures and gratuities. Notwithstanding the growing bitterness against the hungry horde of bureaucrats they persist in extending their burdensome regulations to new lines, always increasing the cost of getting farm products from the producer to the consumer. Bureaucrats have always found fault with middlemen in every line of business because it gives them an excuse for establishing another bureau and enables the promoters to rise to a higher salary on the shoulders of the new employees.

The move to license grain samplers by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would not improve their efficiency one whit, but would place the grain trade more at the mercy of the inexperienced office holders who have long cherished the desire to obtain complete control of all grain grading activities.

The proposed rules for grading alfalfa, hay, straw, buckwheat and potatoes originated not from a public demand for Federal supervision of the marketing of these products, but from the politician's desire for more places, more authority and power over commerce. The heresy that men specializing in any line of business are incapable of serving and regulating all business transactions to an efficiency and fairness assured under the direction of bureaucrats having no knowledge of the business is proved groundless by the achievement of many commodity exchanges and chambers of commerce.

Altho the nation has been frequently promised the abolition of many boards, bureaus and commissions with a reduction in taxes, the civil list of the Federal Government continues to grow and will continue to increase so long as citizens neglect to protest.

The resolutions adopted at the St. Louis convention were a step in the right direction, but they need the active support and promotion of every grain dealer of the land and they surely merit it.

INTERNAL REVENUE inspectors need a liberal education into the hedging practices of grain merchants and millers. Their claim that losses in trading in futures can not be considered in arriving at taxable income is ridiculous. The miller and grain dealer is not a gambler in options. His trades are a part of his business, an insurance as it were. If the inspectors attempt to set up the cash wheat gains without allowing the option losses to be offset against them some official higher up in the Bureau should be requested to correct their erroneous understanding of hedging. A determined resistance should be made and a test case brought if necessary.

Centennial Celebration of Merchants' Exchange

A 3-day celebration of the 100th anniversary of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange ran concurrently with the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

The mammoth, high ceiling block-long trading room was turned into a carnival setting for the celebration Thursday night. National emblems and colored festoons decorated the walls and edges. A dozen sample tables were arranged on either side at one end of the room, roped off for the carnival side show attractions, such as the half man and half woman with the variable voice; Porter's Cotton Pickers, the mechanical man who would not smile; the fan dancer, "Rally Sand"; Grant Tinkopators; Kingston the Great Magician; Wild West Jim, Australian Whip Cracker, and Ferrerii & Kelo, Hawaiian crooners and straw skirt rustlers, and others. At the end of the room was a tent and an awning with signs inviting all to "know the future." On the side opposite the entrance was the high rostrum, once used as a part of the facilities of the Exchange, to show the gold lettering of "100 Years of Service."

Sample tables at the far end of the trading floor were arranged in rows for the buffet diners that started ahead of the carnival. A bar, with kegs and kegs of beer, kept glasses filled.

In the center of the trading floor, the ancient wheat pit was covered and transformed into an orchestra stand. This was the throne of the mistress of ceremonies as well as the orchestra. During the eating of a buffet supper, an orchestra played constantly. When the carnival sideshows had exhausted their bags of tricks, the orchestra again played for Edna Deal's troupe of chorus girls, several singers, and the 1,500 visitors doing the celebrating most of whom wanted to dance at the same time.

The revelry lasted until midnight. So ended the celebration of 100 years of service to the agricultural interests of the west by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, a century of trading in grain, grain products, seeds and hay.

Originally the St. Louis Merchants Exchange was organized as the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, with 25 members. During the Civil War it rallied to the name, Union Exchange. In 1873, when differences were patched and the Union was again established, the name was changed to the more descriptive title, Merchants Exchange. Two years later the body, grown to an impressive and influential organization, moved into its present Merchants Exchange building, with its immense obstruction-free trading floor, its oil murals and its beautiful, old-fashioned black walnut trim.

The St. Louis Exchange is the oldest grain trading body and the largest red winter wheat market in the country. Feeding developments in the middle west have broadened the trading interests of the 500 exchange members, and resulted in the establishment of a healthy mill feed futures trading market, in which purchases and sales of millfeeds can be hedged.

Normally the St. Louis exchange handles around 70,000,000 bus. of cash grain. Drouth and unprecedented weather conditions, reversing the movements of cash grain in the last two years, destroyed trading with many normal originating points, yet the exchange handled more than 33,000,000 bus. of cash grain last year.

Present officers of the body are W. A. Brown, pres.; W. J. Niergarth, 1st vice pres.; P. C. Knowlton, 2nd vice pres.; C. B. Rader, sec'y-treas.; W. J. Krings, ass't sec'y-treas.

The many grain and feed dealers attending the centennial celebration are ardently wishing the St. Louis Exchange another 100 years of progress and prosperity.

A view of the Merchants' Exchange Trading Hall on the night of the carnival adorns our outside front cover.

The National Ass'n Protests Regimentation of Agriculture

The 39th Annual Convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Sept. 19-21, was well attended and the able addresses delivered furnish much stimulation for thoughtful grain merchants.

Altho many attractive prizes were offered each session's attendants, a majority of the 672 who registered denied themselves the privilege of profiting from the helpful papers presented. The subjects discussed were all of vital interest to every grain merchant and each was ably presented, yet few speakers were honored with a large audience.

Every student of grain trade problems will benefit much from a careful perusal of the entire proceedings and we trust every subscriber to the Journal will take time to read our condensed report of the proceedings which follows:

Thursday Morning Session

The opening session of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n was called to order in the Gold Room, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, President F. A. Derby, of Topeka, Kans., presiding.

PRESIDENT DERBY: The Reverend Arnold Lowe, pastor of Kingshighway Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, will give the invocation.

MR. WARD A. BROWN: Gentlemen, it is my pleasure, as President of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, to welcome you on behalf of that organization. You are here not only for a serious discussion of those problems affecting the grain and feed trade, but to assist us in the celebration of our one hundredth birthday.

It is a matter of deep regret that the man who was directly responsible for the suggestion that we celebrate our centennial with the invitation to you to hold your annual meeting here is not with us to share in these activities. I speak of Mr. W. J. Edwards, for many years a director of your organization, and an ex-President of ours.

A century is a long time and when that century has been spent entirely in service to one industry—agriculture—it is doubly impressive. It is a thing of which the Merchants' Exchange may well be proud.

Founded in 1836, its history is most interesting. Twenty-five citizens met and formed what they called the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, meetings being held for discussions covering commission rates to be charged on sales of produce and other commodities, as well as those matters pertaining to transportation and insurance. Its charter from the State was granted the following year. Membership and importance of the body increased each year until by 1850 it numbered 200 members. At that time, the population of St. Louis was 78,000 people; Cincinnati, 115,000; New Orleans, 119,000, but the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange was by then the largest, most active and most thoroughly equipped institution of its kind west of the Alleghenys.

The war between the "States" brought the inevitable conflict between the members of the Exchange as well as a split in its faction, but later when the war ended and business began to revive, the organization continued its growth and its importance.

About this time, the need for larger quarters was felt and finally in the year 1874, the cornerstone for our present quarters was laid, with impressive ceremony. Those of you who have visited the "Exchange" can appreciate the beauty and splendor of its architecture.

Today, after almost one hundred years, the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis still retains its place as a modern commodity organization. Our Exchange as well as others has felt the result of continued adverse legislation at Washington and the program of the Agricultural Administration, but neither these nor other ill-advised theories and schemes can overcome a system of marketing which has stood the test of time. There may be changes which will take place from time to time, but those which will be effective and successful will be only minor departures from the present system.

It is the hope of the members of the Mer-

chants' Exchange that your visit here is a most enjoyable one. As hosts, and in celebration of this our one hundredth birthday, we want you to be reluctant to leave, but when you do go, may it be with a feeling of regret at parting, and a determination to come and see us again. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DERBY: We will now have the response by Otto Bast, of Minneapolis, our own member and vice-president of the Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n. (Applause.)

MR. OTTO F. BAST: Gentlemen, we meet you as you have greeted us.

In response to this most gracious welcome from the President of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, allow me to express the appreciation of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and of the individual members of this organization gathered in your city. The genuine hospitality of St. Louis is famous throughout the nation, and even in the first few hours of our visit we are finding that the fact of St. Louis' hospitality is even greater than its fame.

After many conventions some men often suspect that the host city has keys of various sizes which are presented according to the amount of money that visitors may leave in the city then or later. But this Association has always been fortunate in its choice of convention cities and apparently never more fortunate than this, your anniversary year. Surely it will be our own fault if we fail to enjoy the fine hospitality that is already matching the courtesy of your welcome.

In return, may I present and recommend to you gentlemen of St. Louis these members of our organization; these individuals who are leaders in the grain and feed trade of this nation. Here you may meet the key men of the trade group which handle, each year, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of food and feed products with little confusion and less complaint, so efficiently that they have set the standards for the world.

These men are engaged in one of the oldest and most honored of the trades; men who are frankly proud of their business and jealous of its integrity. Their self-imposed code of ethics is widely recognized and appreciated.

Since the day when primitive man began trading his surplus products with men distant from his own geographical boundary, dealers have been as important and as necessary as the producers themselves in the creation of economic value. The so-called middleman, in spite of the mouthings of political witch doctors, has long been recognized as necessary and important in any society that has advanced beyond the barter stage. In the complexity of modern life, where goods in any store usually represent the productive efforts of many races and many lands, the distributing trades have necessarily increased in both size and importance. Today many products have little or no value at the point of production and must depend upon some dealer or distributor to add the value of time and place before they can return any income to the producer.

This trade has always been susceptible in peculiar fashion to attacks by unscrupulous politicians and greedy agitators. Perhaps that is because we handle foods which are the staff of life and which appeal quickly to the fear or suspicion of men who are interested in an unhampered movement of their food supply. The grain and feed trade long ago developed a high sense of social responsibility and it has moved steadily ahead in spite of many decades of occasional abuse. Finally we know that campaigns of abuse have flared up and sunk into failure many times, but based upon long experience, sound judgment, and business integrity, real progress and development in distribution of grain and feed products have been worked out within the trade itself. The worst handicap in the efficient functioning of our trade has usually been the meddling of politicians who could make tall schemes out of short knowledge.

So, gentlemen, while we are earnestly thanking you for both expression and evidence of hospitality, we voice this pride in these men, and this trade which has centered its general business office in your city and which is now meeting here the third time as your most honored guests. As we gain closer acquaintance, we trust that it will be an appreciation of these feed and grain dealers of the United States, and may it be a mutual respect and understanding that will be valuable to both of us for many years to come. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DERBY: Our next address, by Mr. C. D. Sturtevant, chairman of the Grain

Committee on National Affairs, is one of the important addresses of the convention. There is no one of our members that is better posted on the grain business as related to legislation than Mr. Sturtevant. He will address the convention now on the subject "The Grain Trade and the New Deal."

Mr. Sturtevant's able address is published elsewhere in this number.

PRESIDENT DERBY: We have the honor of having with us at the present time the Mayor of St. Louis, and I would ask Mr. Toberman, a member of the Association, to introduce him.

MR. W. H. TOBERMAN: For a hundred years the Merchants Exchange of St. Louis has been identified with every civic government of the city of St. Louis. In every generation the Merchants Exchange has furnished an outstanding man when they needed somebody to take care of a big proposition.

In this time of stress the citizens of St. Louis went out and looked again for a man to keep the city in condition and to carry it through.

Republicans and Democrats alike finally decided again to come to the Merchants Exchange and look for a man to carry St. Louis through, and I have the great honor and pleasure today to introduce to you a member of the Merchants Exchange, the Honorable Bernard F. Dickmann.

HON. BERNARD F. DICKMANN: The Merchants Exchange is really well represented in the city in so far as the government of it is concerned. I was glad to see that the Grain and Feed Dealers decided to have their permanent headquarters here. We are all interested in new business for St. Louis. We are happy to know that you realize, this national association, the central and strategical location of our city to all parts of the United States.

We are all realizing the importance of St. Louis as a grain center. Through the activities of the Board, your President, the Secretary of your local Merchants Exchange, the proposition was presented to us to build another grain

[Continued on page 248.]



Pres. F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kan.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Liability on Bulkhead Car

Grain & Feed Journals: About a year ago we made shipment of a carload of seed in bulk in a bulkhead car. The bulkhead was broken while in transit which caused the seed to mix, resulting in a loss of about \$100. The railroad company refuses to pay the claim, alleging it is not responsible for damage to a bulkhead car. Is this correct?—Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

Ans.: The fact that the bulkhead broke is not conclusive on the carrier's liability. If the failure of the bulkhead was due to shipper's neglect to brace the partition securely or to use of weak boards or too few nails of too small size, the railroad could not be held liable. If due to rough handling of the loaded car, the carrier would be liable, but this would be difficult to establish, since the location of the bulkhead should have been such as to balance the weight on each side.

Evidence on the condition of the bulkhead at time of unloading would be helpful in placing the liability. If the seed was piled up higher in the end, toward which the bulkhead was shoved, it could be taken as proof of rough handling, especially if the fastening to the car was so substantial as to require great force to tear it loose, or to break the boards.

Shippers contemplating the loading of bulkhead cars of grain or seeds will find the 2-page leaflet on "Bulkhead Shipments" issued by the weighing department of the Chicago Board of Trade a valuable guide to the mechanical construction of a bulkhead that will not break.

Draft Insurance

Grain & Feed Journals: Is it still advisable to carry draft bonds? What is the status of drafts drawn against order notify shipments under present banking conditions and under government insurance of deposits?—F. S. Wertz & Son., Reading, Pa.

Ans.: Altho the number of banks failing has greatly diminished, failures continue.

On June 29, 1929, there were 25,110 banks in the United States. On June 30, 1933, there were 14,530.

In 1929, 642 banks went out of business thru failure or receivership; in 1930, 1,326 discontinued. Bank failures increased and reached their peak after the bank holiday of 1933.

From Jan. 1 to July 31, 1935, there were 68 banks that suspended or were placed in receivership, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bulletin; so there are still instances where draft insurance would be effective. These banks had \$30,043,000 of deposits.

The government does not insure deposits above a certain amount per depositor and not

all banks are insured. The insurance would not protect the drawer of the draft unless the depositor had made the draft a charge against his account.

Banking conditions now are more favorable to drawers of drafts; but government insurance of deposits has little value to the drawer, except as a check drawn against a deposit to pay a draft will be made good.

A false sense of security under the insurance of deposits may, in the course of time, lead to loose banking methods, leading to an epidemic of failures that may swamp the insurance system and make draft bond insurance more valuable than ever.

Buckwheat Trade Convention

P. G. Schumacher, treasurer of the Buckwheat Miller's and Shippers' Association, advises us that the annual meeting of the Buckwheat Miller's and Shippers' Ass'n was held at the Hotel Longwell, Elmira, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 21. The meeting was called to order and presided over by President George V. Dayton. There were about fifty buckwheat men in attendance.

Mr. Phillip Rothrock and Mr. E. G. Boerner, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, outlined and explained the proposed federal standards for buckwheat. After considerable discussion the members present voted on the proposition of whether or not federal standards should be established, and the majority were not in favor of such standards.

Upon motion, the president appointed a committee of five to confer with the Department regarding the possibility of re-drafting the tentative standards and having them made acceptable. The committee is composed of Franklin L. Lewi, New York City; Roy Dunham, Wellsboro, Pa.; Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia, N. Y.; W. A. Clark, Penn Yan, N. Y., and W. A. Hewitt, Locke, N. Y.

Mr. Ray Huey, of the New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets, gave a very interesting report of the crop conditions in New York State.

The usual procedure was followed to determine the ideas of the members relative to the price to be paid for clean buckwheat to the grower delivered to mill or elevator, this resulting in an average of 95c per cwt. for re-cleaned grain.

The officers were re-elected, and the annual dues are the same as in the past—namely \$5.00 per year.

An informal meeting of buckwheat millers was held after the regular meeting, and package differentials were discussed and changed to conform with the differentials of the Millers' National Federation.

Inasmuch as there are a considerable number of members who are neither millers or shippers, it was voted to change the name of the association, and henceforth it will be "The Buckwheat Association."

The Golf Tournament

The Golf Tournament Friday Afternoon was attended by a large number of enthusiastic pill chasers who thoroly enjoyed climbing the hills of the Norwood Country Club. Forty-one beautiful prizes were generously donated by St. Louis firms so that the following winners went home more than glad they had entered the contest:

Winners of the Golf Prizes

Allied Mills, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill., donated a Relish Dish won by O. E. Auerbach, General Commodity Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., donated a Mix Master won by Tom Moe, Cargill Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.

Bartlett-Frazier Co., donated an Electric Toaster won by W. D. Cunningham, Cereal By-Products Co., St. Louis.

Baur Flour Mills Co., donated a Ladies Traveling Case won by Bob Archer, Emery-Anderson Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Bemis Bros. Bag Co., donated a Leather Golf Bag won by A. W. Abraham, Allied Mills, Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.

James E. Bennett & Co., donated a Brown Gladstone won by C. Johnson, Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.

Carter Commission Co., donated a Brown Leather Jacket won by Geo. L. Kelley, J. H. Teasdale Commn. Co., St. Louis.

Cereal By-Products Co., St. Louis, donated a Set Matched McGregor Irons won by S. J. Alexander, Broker, Crawfordville, Ind.

Chase Bag Co., donated a Men's Lounging Robe won by Lionel True, Jas. H. Gray Mfg. Co., Springfield, N. Y.

Checkerboard Elevator Co., donated a Leather Golf Bag won by Joe Nellis, Cereal By-Products Co., Chicago.

Continental Export Co., donated a Table Lamp won by S. A. Holder, Chief Inspector, Indianapolis, Ind.

F. H. Deibel donated a Cocktail Shaker won by W. W. Marshall, Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., Kansas City.

Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., donated a Pullman Case won by J. P. Henderson, C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., New York City.

Dixie Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill., donated an Electric Fan won by O. F. Phillips, U. S. Depart. Agri., Chicago.

W. J. Edwards Grain Co., donated a Toilet Case won by J. H. Caldwell, Ralston-Purina Co., Inc., St. Louis.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, donated Three Matched Johnny Farrell Woods won by A. R. Schroeder, Millers National Ins. Co., Hinsdale, Ill.

Fuller-Woodbridge Commn. Co., donated a Table Lamp won by Andrew Baur, Baur Flour Mills Co., St. Louis.

Hall Milling Co., donated a Leather Jacket won by C. H. Koenigsmark, Monroe Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.

J. F. Imbs Milling Co., donated a Ladies Traveling Case won by Eugene H. LeGrand, Henry L. LeGrand & Son, Decatur, Illinois.

Jefferson Hotel, donated a Floor Lamp won by M. A. Koenigsmark, Monroe Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.

The Knowlton Grain Co. donated a Gladstone won by Benj. M. Schulein, The Neumond Co., St. Louis.

Lamson Bros. & Co. donated a Large Men's Traveling Case won by Carl H. Schinke, Bissbee Linseed Co., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co. donated a Percolator Set won by Rees H. Dickson, Kentucky Public Elevator Co., Louisville, Ky.

Lowell Hoyt & Co. donated an Electric Ice Cream Freezer won by E. F. Winslow, Winslow-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

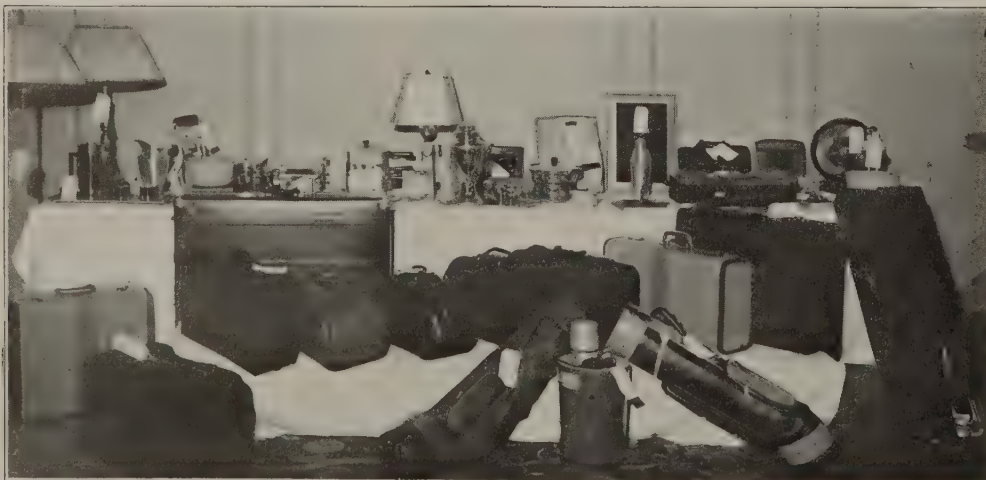
Edw. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro. donated an Electric Chafing Dish won by Edgar Markham, Grain Committee on National Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Missouri Bag Co. donated a Zipper Bag won by M. F. Cohn, Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

National Bag Co. donated a Zipper Bag won by Bert Dow, Davenport Elevator Co., Davenport, Ia.

Nanson Commission Co. donated a Buffet Server won by Paul Marshall, Hall Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.

National Oats Company donated a Coffee Set



Forty Beautiful Golf Prizes Lured Many a Dub to Try His Skill on the Lynx.

& Tray won by P. F. Tabor, Sullivan Grain Co., Sullivan, Ill.

N. P. Nelson donated a Zipper Bag won by Aderton Samuel, Orthwein Grain Co., St. Louis.

The Neumond Co. donated a Black Gladstone won by Harry B. Bolte, Slater Mill & Elev. Co., Slater, Mo.

Oyster Shell Products Corp. donated a Mix Master won by Stan W. Kleinschmidt, Liquid Carbonic Corp., Kansas City.

Ralston-Purina Co. donated an Electric Grill won by N. P. Nelson, Farmers National Grain Corp., St. Louis.

Saxony Mills donated a Carving Set won by L. E. Clarahan, Wabash Railway Co., St. Louis.

Schreiner Grain Co. donated a Men's Toflet Set won by L. P. Dendel, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing.

Schultz & Niemeier Com. Co. donated a Silver Pitcher won by Ralph Field, American Feed Mfrs. Assn., Chicago.

J. H. Teasdale Commn. Co. donated a Fountain Pen Desk Set won by Wm. J. McNeil, Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Terminal Grain Co. donated a Stetson Hat won by Clark C. King, M. D. King Milling Co., Pittsfield, Ill.

Theiss Bros. Feed Co., E. St. Louis, Ill., donated an Electric Clock won by O. F. Bast, Union Elevator Co., Minneapolis.

Uhlmann Grain Co. donated a Cook-All and Waffle Set won by Frank M. McClelland, Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O.

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis Centennial Trophy—won by: E. F. Winslow, Winslow-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The capital prize offered in the Golf Tournament was a beautiful silver cup, topped with the silver figure of a golfer on completion of a long drive. This was the trophy for first place sought by every golfer in the tournament. It was supplied by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and is known as the "Merchants' Exchange Centennial Trophy." The golfer who takes this trophy three times consecutively, wins permanent possession.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Business Demoralized

Grain & Feed Journals: In my long years of experience I never saw the elevator business in Indiana more demoralized than it is now. This cutting of the acreage of wheat and corn has taken a lot of surplus grain away from us. In some territory a large per cent of the farmers joined and in other territory very few of them did. How many of them are going to sign up on the wheat program I do not know.—P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

gross proceeds to be paid to it. With little or no demand for light weight wheat, naturally, especially at this particular time, the farmers are storing their light weight wheat in the elevators, letting the government wait, selling only enough to take care of the thrasher's lien.

The elevators are filling up with light weight wheat and unless we experience a heavier demand for this stuff, it becomes a little difficult to make any forecast as to the results.—P. A. Lee, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Light Weight Wheat in Dakota

Grain & Feed Journals: Recently I saw a sample of spring wheat weighing 35 pounds to the bushel. That is not the general rule, but I believe the average test weight for the state on spring wheat will be somewhere near 47 pounds. Durum is running heavier, about 56 pounds.

The federal government has not intentionally but in effect, created an embargo on light weight wheat for the reason that in the western part of the state, especially, a large number of our producers have obtained seed and feed loans from the government. The thrasher bill, under the laws of this state, comes ahead of any seed lien.

The government requires 50 per cent of the

Storing Grain Under Federal License

Grain Dealers Journal: In about every issue of your Journal we read where some elevator manager has shipped out the stored grain he has and left the country or, where some customer is suing the elevator company to get out of paying storage charges. We also note that it is getting so bad that you are advising country elevators to stay out of the storage business.

We operate our elevator under the U. S. Warehouse act and find it satisfactory in every way. We believe that any elevator operating under this kind of a license would never have the trouble that the news items tell about for the warehouse is rigidly examined every three months and if anything is wrong the inspectors will find it out before it has gone too far. They also require that no storage receipt be out for over one year without a settlement being made.

Why not advise country elevators to operate under a Federal license rather than stop storing all together?—Fairmont Grain Co., C. D. Ward, Dorchester, Nebr.

Silver Cup for the Best Booster

John J. Murphy, Chicago, was the first to take the Membership Booster Cup, presented by the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis, this year to the member securing the largest number of new members for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n for the years 1936 to 1938, inclusive. Mr. Murphy secured 15 new members. Last year he obtained 25, which makes his total for the two years 40 new members.

The cup is a suitably engraved silver loving cup, handsome in size and grace, mounted on a hardwood base, a prize of which any winner may well be proud.

Directors John R. Jirton, Morrill, Neb., and A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, tied for second honors, each obtaining six new members. Each was rewarded with a handsome traveling bag. Said John Jirton after the presentation of prizes: "I'm sure going to step on this fellow Murphy's tail this year. He is going to have to cut a heavy swath to keep that cup a year from now."

Two other members each brought in five membership applications, four boosters landed four applications each, and 42 others landed one or more.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 25, 26, 27. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 17, 18. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Norval Hotel, Lima, O.

Oct. 31. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.



Merchants' Exchange Centennial Golf Trophy. Won this year by E. F. Winslow, Indianapolis



A Silver Loving Cup for the Best Booster

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Windsor, Mo., Sept. 11.—The corn crop in this section is a failure and we will be compelled to ship in large amounts.—Lingle Grain & Milling Co.

Haslett, Mich., Sept. 11.—If the frost holds off for another 10 days we expect a good crop of corn. Wheat is dry but badly damaged.—F. L. Moldenhauer, Haslett Elevator Ass'n.

Adrian, Ill., Sept. 11.—A big corn crop if we have no killing frost or freeze by Oct. 1. A big acreage of soybeans but do not look for an average yield.—Burnside Mill & Elevator Co.

Byron, Mich., Sept. 10.—Wheat is in very bad condition, severely damaged. Those farmers who protected their crop are now threshing good wheat, but few stacked their wheat or put it under cover.—B. H. Ellis, Central Elevator Co.

Wilmington, Ill., Sept. 16.—The average yield of harvested oats in this section was 21 to 22 bus. per acre, but the acreage not cut would bring the average per acre yield of the sown acreage to 15 bus. Test weight averaged 23 lbs.—C. J. Luther.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 11.—The estimated production of corn for Illinois for 1935 is 273,204,000 bus., compared with 146,760,000 bus. in 1934. The estimated production of oats is 107,901,000 bus., compared with 33,319,000 bus. in 1934.—U. S. and Illinois Depts. of Agriculture.

Petersburg, Ind.—Farmers in Pike County and near-by counties are disappointed at the yield of soybeans this fall. On the farm of William Conduff, one mile west of Petersburg, 20 acres of soybeans were threshed, with a yield of less than 1½ bus. to the acre.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 11.—Continued hot, dry weather during the first half of August levied a 23,795,000-bu. toll on the Kansas corn crop. Rains received during the last half of August came too late to be of great benefit and production prospects declined from 61,867,000 on Aug. 1 to 38,072,000 bus. on Sept. 1. The condition of the crop is 24 per cent of normal. Grain sorghum production prospects declined from 21,690,000 bus. to 19,280,000 bus. The crop is very late and present indications are that much of the acreage will be damaged by early frosts. The supply of grain feed will be very short in Kansas this winter and the quantity of rough feed will be very scant in some western counties.—F. K. Reed, U. S. Dept.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Bureau of Statistics published its first preliminary estimate of the 1935 Canadian wheat crop today, placing production at 290,541,000 bus., including 277,274,000 bus. of spring wheat and 13,267,000 bus. of fall wheat, which is 5.3 per cent above the unrevised estimate for 1934. The quality of the new crop will be below that of the 1934 crop. The estimated production of oats for 1935 is placed at 449,297,009 bus., which is a 40 per cent increase over 1934. The barley crop is estimated at 94,550,000 bus., an increase of 48 per cent over the 1934 crop. Better harvests of both rye and flaxseed are indicated, the former being placed at 13,354,300 bus., compared with 5,423,000 bus. in 1934.

of Ag. and J. C. Mohler, State Board of Ag. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18.—Plentiful sunshine thruout the week with rather high temperature the latter part, following the general showers of the previous week, pushed corn toward maturity and permitted rapid progress in silo filling, alfalfa, clover, soybean and cowpea harvest, and preparation of ground for fall seeding. In some southern areas, however, it is still dry and plowing is being delayed or the ground is being worked up with difficulty. With from ten to fifteen days more favorable weather, such as the past few days, a large percentage of corn in north and central counties will be safe from important frost damage. Corn condition continues to be reported as generally good in the north, and fair in the south. Broom corn is being cut in Coles and Edgar counties.—W. F. Feldwish, Temporarily in Charge U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Freeport, Ill., Sept. 12.—We are having perfect weather, warm and sunny and ideal for corn. Trade is quiet, yields and quality of small grain crop disappointing, and very little moving here. Many farmers no doubt waiting to see what the corn crop will do. If it turns out well, I imagine there will be more business next month.—Henry A. Hillmer.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 21.—Warm, dry and sunny weather the past two weeks has been ideal for maturing the corn and bean crops. Another two weeks of favorable weather and a large percentage of the corn will be safe from frost. Soybeans have matured rapidly the past week and with continued favorable weather harvesting of the earlier beans will get under way in about ten days.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 18.—Marked crop changes occurred in Wisconsin during the past month. September reports indicate that corn has improved and now has prospects for a large crop while small grains threshed out somewhat lighter than was expected. Barley yields are much lower than indicated earlier with the average estimated at 27 bus. per acre. This makes the state's crop of barley only a little over 25 million bus. as compared with the record production indicated earlier.—Walter H. Ebling, senior agricultural statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 10.—All crops deteriorated rapidly during August. Corn in upland sections was burned beyond recovery. The rains that fell the 29th and 30th of August will be of material benefit to pastures and feed crops. The ground is in good shape for fall plowing. The Sept. 1 condition of corn was 49 per cent of normal, compared with 10 per cent last year and 62 per cent the ten-year average. The indicated yield is 13.0 bus. per acre, compared with 5.5 bus. in 1934. The production is forecast at 29,172,000 bus. compared with 11,644,000 bus. last year. The corn crop deteriorated rapidly during August. Except for some bottom land corn, the crop is a failure or near failure in the northern, northwestern and western part of the state.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 11.—The month of August provided plenty of excellent weather for harvesting operations. Cutting of spring grain was completed by the end of August in all sections of the province except in northern Ontario, where harvesting has been delayed by rain and was not expected to be completed until around Sept. 12. Stook threshing was practiced more generally this season than usual and there is a considerable portion of the grain crop in eastern Ontario still in the stook awaiting threshing, which is proceeding more slowly than usual owing to the bulkiness of the harvest. The quality of the grain crop this year is quite variable and generally slightly below average except in northern Ontario, where grain is reported to range from average to above average in quality. In western and central Ontario grain was damaged by lodging and rust, while in eastern Ontario too rapid maturity was an additional factor which tended to lower the standard.—S. H. H. Symons, statistician.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Perry, Mich., Sept. 11.—Two-thirds of the wheat has been moved. Most of the third remaining in farmers' hands is in stacks or under cover.—S. S. Cobb, H. Starks Co.

San Francisco, Cal.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 5,280 tons, barley 36,600, oats 120, corn 200, compared with wheat 8,740 tons, barley 37,552, oats 1,110, corn 320, in August, 1934.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector, Chamber of Commerce.

Vancouver, B. C.—August receipts of grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators were: Wheat 1,598,540 bus., oats 36,714, barley 4,666, flaxseed 768, rye 519, compared with wheat 4,169,360 bus., oats 353,832, barley 48,313, rye 1,716, in August, 1934.—E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 21.—Old corn is now pretty well cleaned up in the territory. Only strays cars coming out here and there. The movement of oats was a disappointment to everyone. While farmers' bins are full, they probably will stay that way until prices are better.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16.—Inspected receipts of soft red winter wheat at representative markets during the two weeks Aug. 16 to Aug. 31 graded as follows: No. 1, 2%; No. 2, 19%; No. 3, 44%; No. 4, 19%; No. 5, 5%; sample, 11%; tough, 59%; light smutty, 1%; smutty, 1%; light garlicky, 2%, and garlicky, 15%. During the two months July and August, the percentage of garlicky wheat was 23. During the two weeks 17% of the hard red winter inspected No. 1; 34% No. 2; 21% No. 3; 14% No. 4 and 11% No. 5, with only 3% sample.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Sept. 13 shows an increase of 7,807,703 bus. as compared with the previous week and a decrease of 11,447,208 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 205,929,171 bus. as compared with the revised figure of 193,121,468 bus. for the previous week and 217,376,379 bus. for the week ending Sept. 14, 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 17,810,777 bus., a net decrease of 151,876 bus. from the previous week, when 17,962,653 bus. were reported. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 6 amounted to 14,171,639 bus., an increase of 9,369,130 bus. over the previous week's total, when 4,802,509 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 15,573,590 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	High	Low	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	Sept. 13	Sept. 14	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21
Chicago	.....	101½	81	93	92½	93½	93½	93½	95½	99½	98½	100½	100½	99½	98½
Winnipeg	.....	96½	81½	89½	89½	90½	90½	91½	94½	93½	96	95½	94½	93½	93½
Liverpool*	.....			87½	89½	88½	89½	89½	93½	91½	95	94½	93½	91½	91½
Kansas City	.....	105½	77½	96½	96½	97½	97½	99½	103½	102½	104½	103½	102½	101½	102½
Minneapolis	.....	121	81	111½	110½	112½	112½	114	118½	117	119½	120½	118½	117	117½
Duluth, durum	.....	97½	76½	86½	85½	87½	87½	90½	95½	94	97½	96½	95½	93½	93½
Milwaukee	.....	101½	81½	93½	92½	94	94	95½	99½	98½	100½	100½	99½	98½	....
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	72½	54½	57	56½	57½	56½	57½	59½	58½	57½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Kansas City	.....	67	55½	57	56½	57½	56½	57½	59½	58½	58	58½	58½	57½	57½
Milwaukee	.....	68½	55	57	56½	57½	56½	57½	59½	58½	58	58½	58½	58½	....
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	36½	25½	26½	26½	27½	27½	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Winnipeg	.....	33½	23½	30½	29½	29½	28½	28½	29½	30½	30½	30½	30½	29½	30½
Minneapolis	.....	32½	24½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	27½	26½	27½	27½	27½	26½	26½
Milwaukee	.....	36½	25½	26½	26½	27½	27½	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	....
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	56½	41½	44	43½	45½	44½	45½	49½	48½	50½	50½	49½	49½	50½
Minneapolis	.....	50½	40½	41½	40½	41½	41	42	45½	44½	47	47	47½	46½	47½
Winnipeg	.....	46½	36½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42½	45½	43½	46½	45½	45	44½	44½
Duluth	.....	48	42	42½	41½	42½	42	43	45	45½	47½	47½	48	47½	48½
		Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	43	34½	36½	35½	35½	36	38	40½	38½	38½	38½	38½	37½	38½
Winnipeg	.....	39½	32½	35½	36½	37½	35½	36½	38½	37½	38½	38	38½	37½	37½

*At daily rate of exchange.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 14.—Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg cars to date of this season's crop of flaxseed numbered 1,976, compared with 898 for the same time in 1934.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 5,086,500 bus., corn 681,000, oats 626,000, rye 34,500, barley 35,200, compared with wheat 1,101,000 bus., corn 2,339,500, oats 292,000, rye 26,000, barley 121,600, in August, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,970,000 bus., corn 77,820, oats 349,050, rye 19,500, barley 12,800, compared with wheat 1,284,025 bus., corn 944,518, oats 173,728, rye 10,500, barley 8,000 in August, 1934.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,731,200 bus., corn 597,000, oats 1,372,000, rye 67,500, barley 254,000, compared with wheat 3,507,200 bus., corn 6,219,000, oats 154,000, rye 33,000, barley 56,000, in August, 1935. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat, 2,272,380 bus., corn 348,000, oats 144,000, rye 46,500, barley 102,400, compared with wheat 2,896,815 bus., corn 2,538,000, oats 56,000, rye 67,500, barley 62,400, in August, 1934.—W. R. Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade.

New York, N. Y.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,361,446 bus., corn 1,048,584, oats 109,900, rye 24,200, barley 25,000, flaxseed 68,564, millfeed 160 tons, hay 25 tons, compared with wheat 3,263,531 bus., corn 236,500, oats 272,250, rye 60,000, barley 1,700, millfeed 133 tons, hay 323 tons in August, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 1,415,000 bus., rye 125,000, clover seed 732 bus., compared with wheat 3,254,000 bus., clover seed 2,334 bus., in August, 1934.—Dept. of Information and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15.—Estimates that nearly half the entire Pacific Northwest wheat crop already has been sold were reported by Spokane dealers, who said the same proportion of grain was not sold last year until late in April, and such a heavy sale in September is almost unprecedented. Dealers admitted the 50 per cent figure was an estimate which might vary. One dealer estimated the movement at 12,000 cars, representing 18,000,000 bus. from Washington, Oregon and Idaho since the heavy selling started in July.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 15.—The wheat trade estimates that to date close to 20,000,000 bus. have been bot in the northwest for rail and water shipments to the east. Demand from the East for flour is also broadening and comparatively heavy sales are reported to have been made. The northwestern crop this year exclusive of southern Idaho, is figured at 65,451,000 bus. This, with the carry-over at the beginning of the season of 16,400,000 bus. and probable arrivals of Montana wheat, indicate a total supply of 87,000,000 bus.—F.K.H.

Cincinnati, O.—August receipts of grain were: Wheat 1,766,000 bus., shelled corn 102,000, oats 152,000, rye 51,800, barley 1,600, buckwheat 2,800, compared with wheat 200,000 bus., shelled corn 121,500, oats 178,000, rye 36,400, barley 1,600, buckwheat 2,800, in August, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 988,800 bus., shelled corn 24,000, oats 84,000, rye 15,400, barley 4,800, compared with wheat 353,600 bus., shelled corn 31,500, oats 186,000, rye 35,000, barley 1,600, in August, 1934.—John O'Hara, in charge inspection and weighing, Board of Trade.

The North Dakota Industrial Commission is offering to lend farmers 75 per cent of the Minneapolis market value of wheat weighing between 40 and 49 lbs. per bushel. One unit of the state mill is to grind light weight wheat on an exchange basis, to avoid the processing tax.

Horse Colts increased 27½ per cent in 1934 over 1933, and this year will see a corresponding increase. "Horse prices will go higher and remain high for the next four or five years," said Wayne Dinsmore, executive sec'y of the Horse and Mule Ass'n of America, after reviewing the season's booming records. "Many of our midwestern state fairs report the largest horse shows in their history. Indiana State Fair had to build several hundred extra stalls outside their barns. In Illinois the judges were swamped with entries from small farmer-breeders."

Chief Inspectors Oppose Licensing of Samplers

Opening the 34th annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Sept. 20, Pres. Sam Holder, Indianapolis, waived preliminaries, leading immediately into a discussion of proposed licensing of grain samplers.

The consensus of opinions was opposed to such licensing, since it would restrict adding to the sampling force at times when the movement of grain into a market becomes heavy.

PRES. HOLDER said: Usually we have a number of experienced samplers on our reserve list, who we can get if they are not working elsewhere. We do not believe in sending a sampler out alone until he has had a year of experience as helper to an experienced sampler. But we do not believe it necessary to license samplers.

G. C. RHODES, Enid, said: In the summer time, when students and teachers are free, we add to our force this class of samplers to take care of heavy grain movements. Thus we always have some in training, and experienced samplers available on whom we can depend.

A motion was made and adopted that the ass'n go on record opposing licensing of grain samplers.

PRES. HOLDER called attention to protests over "musty" grading on oats, due to heavy discounts taken on such oats at terminals, and felt them to be a problem outside the jurisdiction of inspectors. The duty of an inspector is to apply the rules according to the factors promulgated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

J. H. FRAZIER, Philadelphia: Must is a grading factor. I do not believe it would be sound inspection to grade oats, for example, "No. 1, musty."

NEW DOCKAGE TESTER

O. F. PHILLIPS, Chicago, Board of Appeals, described the new federal dockage tester, several of which are now going into inspection departments. "It will not," said Mr. Phillips, "be used officially before the 1936 crop. This year it is on trial. The new machine has proved effective in its purposes on every grain. Its purposes are to expedite making the dockage test, and to eliminate the human equation in screening grain."

The price of the new machine is considered excessive.

INSPECTION PROBLEMS

PRES. HOLDER believed a free exchange of ideas might help settle many of the problems that puzzle grain inspectors.

A. A. BREED, Milwaukee, said: Barley is our major problem. Many complaints are offered on barley moving from Minneapolis to Milwaukee. In the Milwaukee market thin, undersized kernels are a grading factor demanded by the malsters. I should like to know if all barley is malting barley until some grading factor throws it out of this class?

O. F. PHILLIPS: The grade determining factor is required on inspection certificates in many markets to avoid trouble in explaining to shippers why their grain did not command a higher price. Some markets even require that percentages of the grading factors be shown.

OTTO A. ZIMMERMAN, Minneapolis: The sub-grade malting barley is costing farmers of the Northwest tremendous sums. While some factor throws barley out of the malting sub-class maltsters buy much of this grain at a heavy discount and use it for malting purposes.

Maltsters figure on increases in malt for part of their profits from barley.

MR. BREED: Is the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter working satisfactory in all markets?

MR. RHODES: We find running about a gallon of dry wheat thru the machine on damp days will dry the rolls and correct super-sensitivity before starting the run of moisture tests.

All present declared the machine was proving highly satisfactory in making moisture tests quickly.

H. R. CLARK, Omaha: Inspectors find grading of cereal oats a long procedure, requiring 45 minutes to an hour to pick over a 700 gram sample and complete the inspection.

MR. PHILLIPS: Omaha, Sioux City, and Cedar Rapids have heavy receipts of cereal oats. Their only defense is to increase inspection charges on this class of grain, so they can add more helpers.

MR. CLARK: Increased charges when receipts are running 75 to 125 cars a day will not

[Continued on page 262.]

Among Those at the Inspectors Meeting



Sitting: F. B. Tompkins, Peoria; M. B. Houseal, Memphis; A. A. Breed, Milwaukee; Edw. C. Parker, Washington, D. C.; R. T. Miles, Chicago.

Standing: J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia; R. S. McCarthy, Battle Creek; Otto Zimmerman, Minneapolis; Clark Russell, Indianapolis; Geo. Colby, Houston; N. W. Duvall, Louisville.

The Grain Trade and the "New Deal"

Address of C. D. STURTEVANT, chairman, Grain Com'te on National Affairs, before Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n at St. Louis.

The subject of my talk this morning, "The Grain Trade and the New Deal," might perhaps be more fittingly and certainly more specifically stated as "The Government in the Grain Business" (as provided in the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act just now enacted into law) and "Further Federal Regulation of the Grain Trade" (as contemplated in the Jones Commodity Exchange Bill, which failed of passage by the narrowest of margins in the closing hours of the recent Congress).

Always On the Defensive—At each session of Congress, we go to Washington to fight our battles; always on the defensive. We never propose or accomplish anything affirmative. We never attack, nor do we ever secure the repeal of uneconomic legislation except by the substitution of something more uneconomic, as witness the Farm Board followed by the A. A. A. All we have done for years is to try, with some little success, to stay the onward march of Federal domination. With demagoguery and bureaucracy rampant, that is the most we have tried to do, and so, at the next session of Congress, we will again be defending our positions in Washington.

Bureaucracy and its ally, demagoguery, on the other hand, are always on the offensive, they never retreat; what they bite off they chew; when they win a trench they consolidate their position and prepare for the next advance; they never admit defeat or error, and if driven from one position, merely change front and advance by a flank movement.

So, during the past generation the men you have sent to Washington have devoted their time, efforts and, in some cases, spent their own money in an effort to prevent the blighting shadow of government interference and regulation from stifling us, our industry and our dependents.

History Repeats Itself—History and experience both tell us the inevitable stifling result of that blight. Perhaps the most outstanding example is the railroads, now on the verge of almost complete bankruptcy due to governmental restriction, regulation and taxation. Bankruptcy is the inevitable result of governmental domination such as the railroads are subjected to, and the outcome for them can only be operation by the Government or by some tame governmental agency, perhaps ostensibly co-operative, like the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

History may tell future generations whether or not in this governmental search for perfection by regulation there has been destroyed agencies which, despite their imperfections, were incomparably more efficient and more progressive than any government agency can be. Perhaps, like Hamlet, we will find that it would have been better for the country "rather to have borne those ills we had than to fly to others we knew not of."

In the case of the grain trade, government regulation has not yet reached the advanced stages as in the case of the railroads. We have not yet been completely swallowed, but the process of digestion has begun and, unless it can be stayed, the grain trade, as we know it, will eventually be eliminated from the body economic. Whether we can reverse the process or not is doubtful. I feel the only thing we can do is to follow our traditional course of delaying the onward advance of Federal domination as long as possible. Eventually, unless we can successfully combat the forces arrayed against us, the distribution of grain in this country will be in the hands of the Federal government, perhaps disguised as the Farmers National Grain Co., and the only grain men then will be on the government payrolls, absorbed into and made a part of bureaucracy. I am convinced this is

the ultimate goal of the bureaucrats and demagogues.

I am also convinced that our program of opposition to further domination is economically sound because it certainly must be demonstrated by the experience of the past ten years that economic ills cannot be cured by governmental fiat and bureaucratic regulation. Ever since our country's history began, economic forces and nothing else have cured our economic troubles. Hard experience brings its own remedy. Certainly any observer of agriculture must conclude that if it had not been for governmental meddling the short crops of the past two years would long since have placed agriculture, through the operation of natural forces, on a parity or better as compared to industry.

Reviewing A. A. A. Activities—The only sound basis for democratic government rests upon the confidence of the people in the sound judgment and the mental integrity of those elected to govern. The theory of representative government is based upon a full and frank public discussion of governmental problems and a decision at the ballot box of the program to be followed and the choice of officials to carry it into effect. It is upon this fundamental theory that rests that plank of the last Democratic platform which read:

"A party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power. * * * The Democratic party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned."

Before the convention adopting this platform covenant had adjourned, Mr. Roosevelt appeared personally and declared 100 per cent support for it.

In line with the solemn covenant of Mr. Roosevelt, the candidate, Mr. Roosevelt, the President, on March 16, 1933, a bare two weeks after his inauguration, in his letter to Congress transmitting the draft of the bill which became the Agricultural Adjustment Act, reaffirmed and broadened the party pledge when he stated: "I tell you frankly that it is a new and untrod path, but I tell you with equal frankness that an unprecedented condition calls for the trial of new means to rescue agriculture. If a fair administrative trial of it is made, and it does not produce the hoped for result, I shall be first to acknowledge it and advise you."

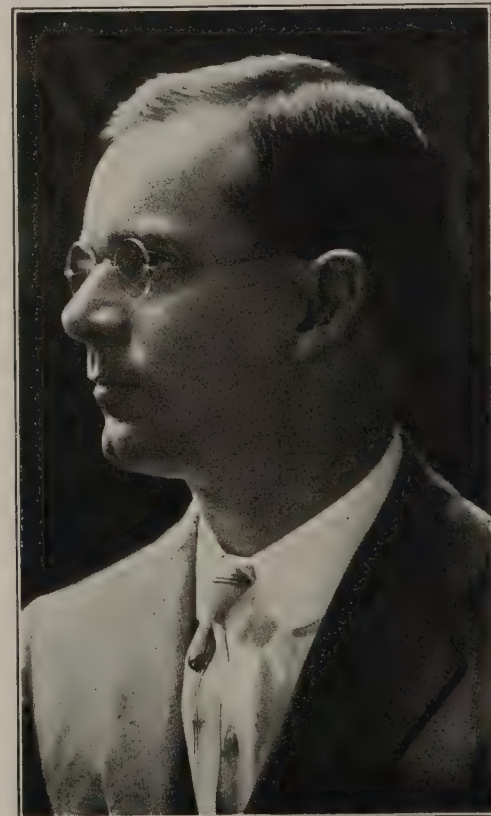
Purpose of the A. A. A.—A study of the wording of the Agricultural Adjustment Act develops the fact that the plan was to "readjust farm production" and maintain a "balance between the production and the consumption of agricultural commodities." Obviously, such a program with crop production just sufficient to meet requirements, involves two major factors: a determination in advance of planting of the volume of production required, and a program that at harvest time will insure the production of the required amount.

This has been exactly the governing motive of individualistic agriculture as practiced on this continent for a century and a half with a degree of success that furnishes ample evidence of the efficiency of democracy in this, the oldest and noblest occupation of man. The agricultural exploitation of a continent that carried a tide of population over the Alleghenies, through the great central valleys, across plain and mountain to the Pacific, while apparently individualistic in character, was actually a form of collectivism in which millions of human units collaborated almost entirely free from state control or direction. The accomplishments of that period, representing the full flowering of democracy in enterprise, justifies our demand that an

accounting shall be made of the success or of the failure of the regimented agriculture with which we have been experimenting and which the President nearly three years ago admitted was a "new and untrod path."

A. A. A. Has Failed—In voicing this demand for an accounting I affirm that a study of the record made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration justifies the statement that the object aimed at has failed in accomplishment, that the program is inherently unsound, and that the method of determination and balancing of supply and demand is an economic joke, except when it has been an economic tragedy. The act was signed by the President on May 12, 1933, and the machinery to give it effect was promptly organized. The act declares that it is the policy of Congress to raise the purchasing power of American farmers to the level it occupied in the "base period," the five years 1909 to 1914, when, to quote Secretary Wallace, "agricultural and industrial prices were well balanced and the national income was equitably distributed." The machine was in working order by July and a comparison of the situation at that time and the situation now, after two years of intensive talk and extensive money spending, will justify the statement that the object sought has wholly failed of accomplishment. How much has the American farmer's condition been improved in the exchange value of his grain and when measured in industrial products? Accurate data are at hand.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture for many years has recorded monthly a price index based upon the period of 1909-14, which Secretary Wallace affirms was the time when national income was equitably distributed, and the figures I shall quote are published by the secretary as "information required for the proper transaction of public business." In July of 1933, when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration really began operation, the index price received by American farmers was for grain 94, while the index price paid by the farmer for articles used in his living expenses and required in his production program stood at 107. To bring this technical comparison into plain language, the farmer in July, 1933, when the A. A. A. began to work, was getting 94% of the pre-



C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago

war price for his grain crop and paying 107% for the industrial products he had to purchase.

To understand what the net accomplishment of the A. A. A. for the farmer has been, so far as grain is concerned, take the same official tabulation for June, 1935, after exactly two years of drum beating and feverish activity. The farmer is now receiving 102% of pre-war price for his grain, and is paying 127% for the industrial products he must buy. The net result is that today his grain has a smaller exchange value than it had two years ago when Washington was vocal with promises of the great things to be accomplished for agriculture. And let me remind you that one of the years in question was marked by a grain crop failure of unparalleled severity and the other by a genuine crop shortage. The A. A. A. grain program plus severe crop shortage has wholly failed to restore the parity between grain and industrial prices—instead the disparity has widened and it takes more bushels of grain now to pay for an equal amount of the things the farmer buys than it took when the A. A. A. program was launched.

Attempt to Go in Opposite Directions—That the program of enabling farm prices to catch up with industrial prices was certain to bog down in failure was evident from the beginning, because of the effort to ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same time. Controlled production in effect is an effort to blueprint humanity. All human experience is that blueprint plans work successfully so long as they deal with matter, but when you attempt to blueprint human lives, failure is sure. When, on top of that, two sets of divergent plans are simultaneously prepared for two parts of one structure, no greater confusion can be imagined.

The plans for the A. A. A. and for the N. R. A. were drawn and put into operation at the same time. To Mr. Secretary Wallace was assigned the task of jacking up prices of agricultural products until their price level reached a parity with the price of the things the farmer had to buy. At the same time, General Hugh Johnson was delegated to decrease hours of industrial labor, increase the rate of pay for industrial labor and authorized to cover the increased cost by jacking up the selling cost of industrial products.

And so started the upward spiral with one group of brain trusters trying to help the farmer catch up with the mounting price of industrial products, and another group equally determined to continue marking up the price of the things the farmer had to buy. Thus began the dance of the whirling dervishes. A dog spinning around trying to catch his tail shows the same intelligence that was manifested in the combined efforts of the A. A. A. and the N. R. A. Fundamentally, success for the one meant failure for the other. For two years there was plenty of action, but we now measure the net result as failure for the agricultural price program.

The program of the A. A. A. having backfired to the point where the exchange value of the farmers' grain is now less than it was when the program began, it is important to see what has happened to wheat. The program began with wheat, so with wheat we will strike a balance. On July 1, 1933, when the hastily organized A. A. A. machinery began to function, we had a carryover stock of 397 million bushels.

A large part of this supply was accumulated under the unsound surplus purchase program of the Federal Farm Board which obstructed the natural flow of grain into normal consumptive channels. The new agency, ignoring causes and looking only at results, could formulate no program except acreage reduction as a means of reducing domestic supplies. An acreage reduction of 15% was demanded for the crop year of 1933-4, but nature took a hand and the crop harvested in 1933 only reached 529 million bushels, a figure less than our domestic requirements, and so by July 1, 1934, the carryover stock was reduced to 286 million bushels.

In spite of the short crop harvested in 1933, the A. A. A. went ahead with its program, demanding a 15% acreage reduction in seedings for the 1934-35 crop, and again Mother Nature emphasized her part in crop production, and drought losses unwelcomely co-operating with Washington officials brought a joint result of a wheat crop reduced to 496 million bushels. This again was far below domestic needs and we began to import foreign wheat to eke out our insufficient domestic supplies.

Ignoring Experience—Ignoring two years of experience, acreage reduction was again demanded for the seeded area for the 1935 harvest, and in spite of an A. A. A. retreat in the spring wheat area, sounded too late last spring to be effective, an acreage reduction by contract with farmers was in effect again this year. Once more natural factors, this time drought and black rust, interfered and we have this year another short crop, probably not more than 550 million bushels. This again is far below domestic requirements and insures a reduction of our carryover margin of food safety next July 1 to a figure dangerously low and in addition we require large supplies of foreign wheat. Importation has already begun, with 25 million bushels brought in during the year ended June 30th last, of which only 8 millions represented low grades for animal feed.

Net Result of A. A. A. Efforts—The net result of the A. A. A. grain program to date, therefore, is, *first*, a parity price lower than prevailed when the program was inaugurated, and, *second*, the opening of American markets to foreign grown grain. We buy bread abroad and pay our farmers not to furnish it. The Canadian and Argentine farmers are the beneficiaries of the A. A. A. program and the American consumer the sufferer.

Fundamentally, the A. A. A. theory that comfort and plenty is to be found by traveling the road of "managed" scarcity is unsound even when properly "managed." Securing a more abundant life and the creation of scarcity of food are not harmonious efforts, but contradictory terms. Aside from this, however, the mechanical method relied upon for securing production control is nothing short of an economic joke. It is evident that economic illiteracy is by no means confined to the protagonists of individualism.

The program is based upon the theory that volume of production shall be determined in advance, handed down from Washington as a demand and fulfilled by the individual farmer as an obligation. From the beginning, the A. A. A. has operated upon the theory that control of acreage insured control of production. Indeed, the act itself specifies reduction in acreage as the basis for reduction in production. And yet, acreage is at times only a minor factor in the volume of production. Weather, sunshine and shower are the factors that largely govern.

Flirting With Famine—Coupled with the acreage control theory is reliance upon past "averages" as the basis for advance determination of crop volume. Averages in yield per acre merely represent the mean between extremes and the application of such an average to a given year's acreage furnishes no reasonable basis of crop approximation. For example, in 1934, a ten year average wheat yield in South Dakota upon the acreage seeded would have represented a crop of 25,856,000 bushels, but actually only 168,000 bushels were produced. Juggling with our food supply by planning on the basis of past averages is nothing short of flirting with famine, and two years of it has brought us to dependence upon foreign farmers for our daily bread. We may at least be thankful that three years in succession of shortage of bread production on our own fields and the stalking spectre of the high cost of living seems to have finally convinced swivel-chair operators that something is wrong with a program that gives no consideration to current natural forces. May we not hope that the A. A. A. retreat this year from its previous demand for a 15%

wheat acreage reduction means a permanent abandonment of unsound rule-of-thumb economics as a basis for farm regimentation?

The Direct Result—I have ventured to go into detail in discussing with you the failure of the A. A. A. program as it relates to grain production and I sum up my conclusions briefly. At the end of two years of talk and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of money that must be returned by the taxpayer, the exchange value of the farmers' grain is lower than when the effort was launched, and it has brought us to a position where part of our bread supply must be imported. The direct conflict of purpose between A. A. A. and N. R. A. destroyed the possibility for success for either. And, finally, the economic stupidity that assumed to determine production probabilities by consideration of acreage and past averages alone, insured the economic disaster which has naturally occurred.

I have no desire to review the whole sorrowful record of the A. A. A. Its every venture, in attempted farm regimentation and production control has been marked by failure, and the record of grain is duplicated in striking form in other agricultural commodities. When the unbiased history of the experiment of the last three years is finally written, our children and our children's children, bending under the burden of taxation we have bequeathed them, will wonder what manner of men we were.

Scarcity versus Plenty—In our age of hallucination, we have apparently adopted the theory that scarcity is the road to plenty; that the more abundant life is assured by the creation of less of the necessities of life and that the threat of hunger under the shadow of the stalking figures of unemployment and high cost of living is required to bring happiness. Compared with such a theory, Alice in Wonderland is economic sanity. The slaughter of 200,000 pregnant sows and of 6 million pigs destroyed not only the potential meat value of the animals killed but their still greater reproduction value. Not merely were that many individual animals sacrificed but their breeding capacity represented a future prospective meat supply for years to come. We have yet to face the minimum of meat supplies insured by the wanton destruction of herds, and yet already pork takes its place among luxuries, Canadian hogs are coming in over our tariff wall, hams from Poland are retailing in Chicago butcher shops and bewildered housewives, unable to stretch the family food allowance to cover their accustomed meat supply are demanding relief.

There are other unwelcome results. All this destruction and consequent pinching of living standards are to "help the farmer." But the farmer raises corn to feed to hogs and now with only a very moderate corn crop in sight, the known lack of hogs to consume it reacts against the price of the present small corn crop and lowers the net farm income for the year to the extent of the slump in corn values.

Nature Upsets the Plans of Man—In the case of wheat the managed production program went haywire because the overlooked weather factor brought us crops far short of our domestic requirements. In the case of hogs, the destruction of sows and pigs was supplemented by further forced marketing because of an unfavorable corn-hog ratio, the result of a corn crop failure. This year, weather conditions were so highly favorable in the cotton states that despite a heavy reduction in acreage the crop yield is far above the figure fixed by the A. A. A.

In this case again, estimates based upon acreage reduction and past averages were upset by nature, and a crop beyond that sought has resulted in a price decline sufficient to bring about a political cotton revolution in the U. S. Senate. In the cotton program, with acreage control by contract or by exercise of the taxing power, with farm loans to growers at 12 cents a pound, and with government holding surplus cotton off the market, an artificial price level has been maintained, but the net result to the cotton grower has been disastrous. What

the cotton grower needs is a market for his crop. A market capable of absorbing his production at a profitable price.

An artificial price that doesn't move the crop means nothing, and the piling up of a growing surplus held off the market with government money, in the end insures a period of liquidation that will test the financial stability of the empire of cotton. The results of the recent inglorious and disastrous Farm Board experiment with wheat, that, just as in the present case of cotton bought the product with government money and withheld it from normal consumptive channels, should be sufficient warning, even to bureaucracy, of the inevitable disaster awaiting them.

Production and Sales Decrease—The net result of the program to date is an important decrease in the consumption of domestic cotton; a tremendous decrease in foreign demand for American raw cotton; an increase in the cotton acreage of competing countries, and a rapidly rising flood of imports of cotton goods. Let me, for a moment, present details in support of this indictment.

In the eleven months ended June 30, 1933, covering the extreme depths of our industrial depression, domestic consumption of American cotton was 5,536,000 bales. For the same period ended June 30, 1934, with the New Deal seeking feverishly to satisfy the South, the domestic consumption dropped to 5,340,000 bales. For the same period to June 30, 1935, with the A. A. A. bending every energy to placate southern political power, the domestic use fell to 4,952,000 bales. Between 1932-3 and 1934-5 in each case for the 11 months ended June 30, our domestic use of American cotton decreased by 10%.

For years our exports of cotton have averaged something more than half our crop, a proportion showing the dependence of the cotton grower upon our export trade. No other American standard farm product approaches this record. Now note what is happening to this foreign market, an outlet absolutely vital to our cotton planters.

From Aug. 1 to July 5, 1932-33, before the A. A. A. was an influence, we shipped 8,053,000 bales. For the same period ended July 5, 1934, with the A. A. A. under full headway, we exported 7,474,000 bales. For the same period ended July 5, this year 1935, our exports have amounted to only 4,862,000 bales. Two full years of A. A. A. activity have been sufficient to contract our foreign market for cotton by nearly 40%. The world spindles are running and the world's production of cotton goods continues, but the world buys its raw cotton elsewhere. We have heard much of the tremendous influx of cotton goods into our markets from Japan, and some A. A. A. apologists have answered that the cotton grower should be satisfied whether his product was used in Japan or at home. The irony of that remark is fully felt upon realization that while Japan is sending us enormous quantities of cotton goods, she is actually taking less raw cotton from us. She is flooding our market with goods made from cotton grown in other lands in competition with our own fields.

Other Countries Filling the Gap—Brazil and Argentina are vastly increasing their cotton acreage and American cotton mills are moving their plants to these free Latin-American countries who, evidently, see and are grasping the opportunity to seize our cotton industry. A recent dispatch from Buenos Aires states that cotton acreage in their Chaco region will probably be increased by 35% over last year. This means that 900,000 acres will be then planted to cotton with a normal yield of over 400,000 bales.

It seems pertinent in view of this record, to refer to President Roosevelt's statement of March 16, 1933, and to inquire if "a fair administrative trial has not been made," and whether the time has not come to admit the failure of the program.

The New Amendments—Having reviewed the accomplishments of A. A. A. for the benefit

of the American farmer, let us now consider the future in the light of the new amendments.

Bureaucracy suffered its greatest setback through the decision of the Supreme Court in the Schecter case which stopped the N. R. A. in its tracks. It now fears a similar repulse through the Supreme Court review of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Hoosac Mills case and other lower court decisions now awaiting review in Washington.

The new amendments to the A. A. A. seek to cure the Constitutional objections expressed in these decisions, but there is a fundamental objection that apparently cannot be cured by weasel words: Congress has no power to regulate commerce purely intrastate. Farming is an intrastate industry. Congress cannot, thru the improper use of the taxing power (processing taxes) accomplish regulation that it cannot accomplish directly. If this legal theory is upheld, the A. A. A. will join the N. R. A. in that bourne from which no traveler returns. This is the thorn upon which this fluttering butterfly of legislation may be impaled and preserved to satisfy the curiosity of future generations of school children.

Supreme Court Decision All-Important—If, however, our hopes are dashed and the court approves the processing tax theory of regimentation for agriculture, the outlook is sad. The amendments grant in a few brief sentences the power to put into effect any or all of the plans and panaceas that have been proposed during the past ten or fifteen years for the theoretical relief of agriculture. The McNary-Haugen plan, presumably buried years ago under the tombstone of President Coolidge's veto, with its two priced crop, one for domestic and the other for foreign consumption; the export debenture plan which died unborn in the womb of Congress, with its export bounty; the Farm Board program of recent unsavory memory, with its governmental obstruction of commercial channels; and now the last but not the least of the litter, the ever normal granary, may each or all be used separately or simultaneously at the discretion of the Secretary. Surely the fate of American agriculture is in the hands of the Supreme Court!

What Is This "Ever Normal Granary"?—Do you remember how excited we were a year ago last spring when we thought we would raise a normal crop of corn, and that the market price would be so low that the Government would have to foreclose its mortgages on the corn that had been sealed on the farm under the corn loan plan? We ran down to Washington in the fear that the A. A. A. would turn that corn all over to the Farmers National Grain Corporation to be marketed. What poor simple fools we were! We should have known that bureaucracy triumphant had in its wisdom other plans in view. There was at no time a chance for that sealed corn to ever pass thru commercial channels last year. What would have happened then and will happen in the future under similar conditions, providing the ever normal granary plan is used, is quite simple:

Let us assume a 50c Government loan on corn this year. The farmer seals his corn on his farm and gets 50c per bushel in cash this fall. Next spring, if the market is lower than the loan price so that the Government has to foreclose, the corn will become the property of the Government. But will they market it? Oh, no! They will say to the farmer: "What's the use of your going to all the trouble and expense of raising another crop? It is true that we paid you an exorbitant price for your last crop of corn, but there it is, still in your crib. Take it as a gift from your Uncle Sam; he doesn't need it. You may also keep the money that was loaned and in return all you have to do is not to raise a crop this year. You surely don't want two crops of corn cluttering up your farm—there is nothing to the theory of thrift and even though you and your fathers for generations have toiled and saved and accumulated the products of your industry, you have been wrong, and to enjoy a more abundant life you must let your

farm lie fallow." That is the ever normal granary plan in a nutshell.

We are, therefore, anxiously awaiting the action of the Supreme Court in the cases affecting the A. A. A. We hope the processing tax will be declared unconstitutional. If it is, it is probable that the ever normal granary plan will fail as it also is predicated upon the improper use of the taxing power of Congress. Under these conditions, we may hope that Federal efforts to relieve agriculture will be confined to the McNary-Haugen, export debenture and Federal Farm Board fallacies. Much as we may deplore the use of such uneconomic theories, I do not believe they hold the potential danger for agriculture that is inherent in attempted governmental control of production.

The Commodity Exchange Bill—Now let me briefly review for you the proposed amendments to the grain futures act, which is the Jones Commodity Exchange Bill, and its career in the Congress just now adjourned. This bill, intended originally only to tighten the grip of Federal regulation on the throat of the futures markets, was first introduced in the House; extensive public hearings were held by the House Committee on Agriculture at which the trade had an opportunity to present its views. As a result, the bill, at the close of the public hearings, was in a somewhat more workable form than as originally introduced. It contained, at that time, only certain additional restrictions on futures trading that would have further stifled the already gasping markets, but I assume that if enacted into law the trade would of necessity have accepted them as only one short step in the onward march of Federal domination. We would have endeavored to accommodate ourselves as best we might to the altered circumstances, and were generally reconciled to that end. I will not attempt to discuss these technical regulatory amendments.

Granting Special Privileges to Farmers National—After the close of the public hearings, private hearings of the com'te were held for the benefit of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, as a result of which there were added to the bill three amendments granting special privileges to that privately managed publicly owned competitor of the private grain trade. These amendments were as follows:

Granting to the Farmers National Grain Corporation the right to rebate commissions to its regional members, board of trade rules to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prohibiting the exchange from enforcing its rules against the Farmers National Grain Corporation except with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Compelling the exchanges to accept for delivery on futures contracts warehouse receipts issued by Federally licensed warehouses.

As soon as we heard of this underhanded political move of the Farmers National Grain Corporation we frantically demanded an opportunity to be heard in public hearings on these new surprise amendments. The House Com'te on Agriculture refused us that privilege and reported the bill out, and it was passed by the House. It went to the Senate where, because it included regulation of cotton exchanges, the Senate com'te held it up until the last days of Congress.

Political Chicanery Used—During those last hectic days, every resource of political chicanery was used by the Farmers National Grain Corporation and its friends to force the bill to the floor of the Senate, and the Senate Com'te on Agriculture and Forestry finally agreed to eliminate cotton and the bill was reported out and placed on the calendar. Fortunately, it was too late for it to be reached in the regular course of business and it never came to a vote.

The bill, of course, was not defeated. It holds its place on the calendar and will come up in the Senate in the regular course unless we can prevail upon the Senate to return it to the com'te for hearings. We will devote our efforts to that end.

Typical of Government Setups—The story of the rebating amendments is typical of Farmers National Grain Corporation tactics. About three years ago the Farmers National Grain Corporation inaugurated its plan of paying rebates and numerous complaints, mostly from Iowa, came to all the central western exchanges of the unfair practices. While of primary interest to country elevator operators who saw their business being diverted to the Farmers National Grain Corporation subsidiaries, there was nothing they could do about it. When these rebates, however, were applied to shipments to terminal markets, the commission rules of the exchange became involved, and thus a matter of vital importance to the country elevator trade was dumped into the lap of the exchanges, and in the final analysis the other exchanges left it to Chicago to handle.

The Department of Agriculture was cognizant of the situation, and when action by the Board of Trade seemed imminent, they suggested a compromise and thru the good offices of the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration and the A. A. A., a formal agreement in writing was entered into between the Board of Trade and the Farmers National Grain Corporation whereby the Farmers National Grain Corporation agreed to discontinue rebating and the Board of Trade agreed to waive prosecution for past offenses. There was, of course, no provision in this written instrument that the Farmers National Grain Corporation should not seek to cancel the agreement by law and, of course, any such provision would not have been binding. Certainly, the Board of Trade entered into this agreement in good faith and did not dream that the Farmers National Grain Corporation would seek to obtain by congressional action what it could not obtain by direct fair dealing. I think this is a very fair example of what the grain trade may expect in the future from this pampered pet of bureaucracy. It reminds me of the experience of our Government in recognizing Soviet Russia.

The amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act, permitting the Farmers National Grain Corporation to pay rebates, would void their part of the bargain with the Board of Trade, and the amendment prohibiting discipline by the Board of Trade, except with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, would prevent the Board of Trade from taking action for past offenses, so if it becomes law our hands will be most thoroly tied.

Underhanded Methods—The amendment concerning federal warehouse receipts is another example of the underhanded method of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It seems on its face fair and innocent. There is no reason, except one, why such receipts should not be accepted in satisfaction of futures contracts. No one in the trade is much interested in the fundamental question and if the Farmers National Grain Corporation wants to operate under federal license, that should be their privilege. The provision in the proposed law vitally affects no one except the Chicago Board of Trade, and that organization is perfectly willing to grant this privilege to the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Unfortunately, the laws of the state of Illinois are in conflict and if this amendment becomes law, the Board of Trade will be in the unfortunate position of being ground between the upper millstone of the Illinois constitution and statute which assumes sole jurisdiction over the operation of regular warehouses in Chicago, and the nether millstone of federal law.

State and Federal Laws Clash—The Farmers National Grain Corporation has asked the Board of Trade to make its federal receipts regular, and the Board of Trade has formally asked the state of Illinois to approve this action. The state has refused and the Farmers National Grain Corporation now seeks by federal statute to force the Board of Trade into a position where it must of necessity, be placed in violation of either state or federal law.

Is it any wonder that we are begging Congress, on bended knee, for an opportunity to tell our story?

A. A. A. Program Disastrous—I submit that the economic program of the administration, so far as it affects production, distribution, price of farm products and regulation of the commodity exchanges, has proven not merely a failure but a disaster. Parity of farm prices has not been restored, and the processing taxes, declared unconstitutional by several of the lower Federal courts, with their resulting burden on consumers, are being used to artificially accomplish that parity only for those farmers who submit to federal regimentation. Unsound ventures have destroyed foreign markets for American farm products. The domestic market has narrowed as temporary relief has grown into a permanent dole. The volume of future trading has been reduced and the market narrowed to a point when no longer does that barometer reflect actual conditions. Prices of cash grain are, in some cases, so much higher than futures as to afford scarcely a basis for comparison and the futures market lags behind because of lack of speculative interest, due to fear of government interference.

Not only is the American farmer worse off in the exchange value of his products, but the market for his products is narrowing both at home and abroad.

Farmers Pay the Price—With the richest farming land that the world knows; with a higher degree of intelligence among farm dwellers than may be found in any other land; with a marketing machinery unequalled for effectiveness and for low cost of distribution, until hamstrung by unwise federal regulation, our farmers have been robbed of their foreign markets and are losing control of their domestic market thru imports of bread and of meat and of textile goods as a result of ventures into what the President declared was "a new and untrod path" and from which he solemnly promised to retrace his steps unless the hoped for results were accomplished.

A Counter-Revolution in Order—It is time that solemn promises be regarded as binding. Representatives of the grain trade have been told in Washington that unless this strange path was explored this country would face an agrarian revolt. The specter of revolution has been openly paraded, but it has been merely a cover for a political revolution aimed at the complete change of our system of government. A revolution that has been born of fear and nourished

by money taxed from the pocket of one man into that of another. We have gone so far on this road to revolution that it will take a counter-revolution to return us to the sound highway of constitutional government which we traveled for a century and a half and which led us to a measure of happiness and comfort unequalled in any other country or in any other age.

Let the grain trade take its place in this counter-revolution by voicing a clear-cut demand that the President keep his word and allow us to retrace our steps from the miasmatic swamps of failure into which his new and untrod path has led us, and again place our feet upon the solid road of constitutional government and guarded liberty of individual enterprise.

Governmental Oppression of 150 Years Ago—In closing, I would like to quote you briefly a few extracts from the Declaration of Independence. Please bear in mind this document was addressed to King George IV of England and that he is the person referred to.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws—

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our government."

Let us ponder these immortal words and gird our loins to fight for our inheritance of freedom.

Fire Prevention Week, observed Oct. 6 to 12, 1935, thruout the United States and Canada, is to call public attention to the seriousness of the fire waste, and to remind everyone to be careful and to keep the principles of fire prevention ever in mind.

Farmers with no resources are to be given money for stock and equipment and to be loaned all the money needed for purchase of farms contemplated by the R.R.A. Would you like your Uncle Sam to buy you several modern elevators and provide you with ample working capital?

The St. Louis General Committee



Front row, left to right: J. M. Adam, C. B. Rader, J. O. Ballard, E. C. Dreyer, John C. Caldwell.

Back row, left to right: Arthur Kilz, Roger P. Annan, Thos. K. Martin, Pete Knowlton, Will Neirgarth, Morris Scott.

Banquet Friday Night

Friday night's banquet in the Gold Room of the Hotel Jefferson was a brilliant occasion

where a feeling of rare good fellowship reigned. An amazing array of forty handsome golf prizes loomed up tantalizingly in front of the speakers' table and climaxed the evening's enthusiasm as

favorite sons of various states stood puzzled as to which to select with the joshing crowd looking on.

An excellent orchestra, a baritone from the



The Colorful Banquet of the 39th Annual Convention of the Grain & Feed

Metropolitan Grand Opera, a delicious menu, an expectant, contented crowd—then President Derby's gavel and brief but happy introduction of Col. Isaac A. Hedges, manager, Cupples Station Terminals, and Dr. Emil Koenig, humorist.

Col. Hedges gave an historic review of St. Louis, and Dr. Koenig complained that the papas treated the mammas too well in this U. S. A., that the mammas were not fat enough, and other Hitler-ish ideas to provoke controversy.

But the jolly crowd was too astute for antagonisms but appreciated the hoax. Dancing finished the evening's royal entertainment and everyone expressed high appreciation to the St. Louis hosts.



lers National Association Was Held in the Gold Room of the Hotel Jefferson.

The National Ass'n Protests Regimentation of Agriculture

[Continued from page 237.]

elevator in St. Louis. Mr. Toberman was very active, with Mr. Rader and your President. In fact, the application has been presented to Washington for another ten million bushel grain elevator to be erected in St. Louis.

The cooperation of the city government in any activity pertaining to your business or any business is a twofold purpose of my administration. We want to see St. Louis go forward. We have a progressive city, a city that today is recognized throughout the nation as the one city even in time of depression that was able to hold its head above water and make one of the most outstanding financial showings. * * *

In closing, let me say we are happy to have you here as our guests. We want you to feel a part of St. Louis, and not a stranger. If we can do anything to make your stay pleasant, just ask for it, and it is yours. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT DERBY: I am sure we thank the Mayor for his enthusiastic welcome.

P. E. GOODRICH (Winchester, Ind.): I move, Mr. President, that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturtevant for his splendid address and that his address be referred to the Resolutions Committee. Carried.

PRESIDENT DERBY: As President of your Association the past year, I am sure I have enjoyed the honor and pleasure. I bring you my annual address:

Pres. Derby's Annual Address

Any review of the past year's work of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n necessarily becomes in part a story of government interference with business and business regulation by the government. It is indeed hard to refrain from a discussion of these government interferences and regulations.

Trade organizations such as ours, whose object is better business relationships, better business methods, the correction of unfair business practices and the dissemination of information to its members instructive and educational, have as business becomes more complicated become more beneficial and necessary to their members.

While not all dealers in our line are members of our Ass'n, a very large proportion of the most successful are. If all the accomplishments of our National Ass'n, in its 39 years of existence, with what all the state ass'ns have ac-

complished, could be compiled it would, I know, prove to any doubting Thomas that organized effort is well worth while.

Account of short crops and small business, it has been hard to hold our membership to its normal numbers. Too many dealers, when reduction of their expenses seems necessary, at once figure on dropping out of their trade organization. These organizations must be valuable and useful to a trade as they have been in existence for years and years. In England many of them date back for centuries.

The effort of our National Chamber of Commerce last year to work with or thru the government N.R.A. codes would indicate that there was a belief that to meet higher taxes and general increased expenses, industries' profits must be protected. While the code idea was unconstitutional, it does give industry to a certain extent the assurance that understandings between competitors as to elimination of unfair business practices would officially be looked upon with favor.

In looking over the code episode, it would appear that not only could the paternalistic attitude of the government be criticized, but our National Chamber of Commerce went a step too far in agreeing to the idea. In those first, New Deal days it seemed to be in the air to conform or agree with most of the theories coming out of Washington. At a district U. S. Chamber of Commerce meeting held in Kansas City early in 1934 I was surprised that business men of prominence who are usually outspoken in their beliefs took no exceptions to proposals in business changes that were purely idealistic and not practical. Later these same men spoke in opposition to plans presented at that meeting. It would seem to me that business interests can never go wrong in standing up for common sense principles of American business that have proven successful for a century. Does the successful business man really get the credit he deserves in his community? I quote from a letter from Mr. Wilkinson of the Western Grain Company, of Birmingham, Alabama:

"Happiness is rooted in economic health. A nation that makes heroes of its business men will enjoy three meals a day and a comfortable bed, while the nation that makes heroes of its politicians will go hungry and shelterless. A politician can divide nothing until it has been produced. Only as production is encouraged, stimulated and adequately rewarded, does a nation prosper.

"The fallacy in the thinking of the dreamer is that industry, invention and science would thrive under any system or any leadership. The truth is that business is extremely sensitive. Great captains of industry are uncommon. The reward which they receive is a trifle compared to the wealth they create."

It has come to my attention in soliciting new members among dealers whose business is local and not of any great volume, the question as to the benefits derived from membership in our Ass'n. The smaller feed dealers and the country grain shipper could, I think, use the Association a good deal more than they do if they would. The common complaint that Mr. X, my competitor, won't let me make any money, when traced down it is usually found that jealousies exist on both sides and if their troubles are frankly talked over fairer profits for both dealers will result.

We admit that the scope of the field that should be considered by our Ass'n is somewhat questionable, but surely some consideration should be given smaller dealers, especially in states whose local Ass'n is not active.

The reduction of Ass'n income the last few years has curtailed the usefulness of the Ass'n to its members, as it is impossible for our executive sec'y to do any great amount of traveling on the present income.

Financial support is without question the barometer that shows the trade's interest in the organization. The income of the Ass'n has of late years more and more come from terminal markets, and those who do a general carlot business in grain and feeds. This is probably only natural in view of the depression and short crops in some areas.

Your officers have made strenuous efforts to build up the Ass'n membership the past year with only a fair degree of success. Support from affiliated Ass'ns has not increased, and whether an increased amount can be secured from this source is questionable. Most state Ass'ns are not in such financial condition as to give the National much assistance. The membership campaign carried on the past year on the same plan as previous years, that is the letter bombardment plan, is I fear worn out, but I am at a loss to suggest a better one. The fact is, it has become irksome to some prospects. It is undoubtedly the best plan for the cost outlay. I think this is a matter to which next year's officers should give diligent consideration.

I have felt that a lot of the trade do not realize what the Ass'n has done in years past, and is doing now. Your rules com'ite long ago developed trading rules that have made trades between dealers residing in states widely separated easy and fair to all. These rules are so

clear and satisfactory that no changes of importance have been suggested in the past few years. The successful arbitration of differences between members has been a feature that we have all been well pleased with. Court costs and expensive litigation have thus been avoided. There are few industries that have as much use for a trade organization as ours. Our mutual interests make it seem necessary.

Committee Work.—The different com'ites of our Ass'n have, I think, been very diligent in the performance of their duties. The legislative com'ite, which always has a very large responsibility, has performed nobly this year. Mr. C. D. Sturtevant, chairman, gave of his time and ability unstintingly. Thru the chairman of our legislative com'ite our Ass'n has our connection with the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, which com'ite has to do with any legislation that may affect the grain trade. You will, I know, be interested in reports of that work.

Change of Headquarters.—At the last annual meeting after much discussion, a resolution was passed authorizing the officers to move the headquarters of our Ass'n from Toledo to some point farther west. Your executive com'ite after due consideration and investigation decided on St. Louis as the most logical place for our headquarters. It appears that all concerned are well pleased with the action taken by your officers. The rooms we have at 413, 414 and 415 Merchants Exchange Building are well adapted to our use. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has assisted us in every way possible to make our new location pleasant.

Trend in Grain Business.—The grain and feed business being so much a part of the transportation business, our interest in railroads, trucks and water hauls is always important. As better roads are being built and extended farther from natural arteries of travel, our interest in truck transportation is becoming more important. This development gives many dealers a wider range, and at the same time makes some other plants obsolete. Truck transportation is in the line of progress and wide awake dealers best recognize this fact. Our transportation com'ite has endeavored to keep our members posted on changes in rates and rulings.

While the trucking transportation has become more and more a part of grain and feed movement, Federal and state control of rates are so lacking or complicated that little general information can be given the trade as to comparative fairness of rates charged. To a certain extent truck rates have been a matter of dicker between shipper and trucker; hence a per ton mile rate is hard to establish. A St. Joseph, Mo., firm has in the past year developed a large and profitable business by locating an elevator and feed plant near the stock yards where stock trucks can conveniently load, thus making the farmers' truck a profitable return haul. This kind of business marks a hardship on smaller country dealers and the railroads, but it seems to be in the line of progress.

Changes that have occurred.—I am speaking of the grain business as I see it in the central states. In the years from 1890 to 1905 country line elevators with terminal facilities handled a good share of the country shipments. In the next period of from ten to twenty years, 1905 to 1920, co-operatives, wheat pools, and other so-called "divide the profit with the farmer" organizations were promoted, and to a large extent the line country elevator firms sold out to farmers' organizations and private firms. Now in the last ten to fifteen years we see still in existence the better managed farmers' elevators as well as the better managed privately owned elevators, but the number of elevators operated by line companies with terminal connection has very materially increased.

Line Companies Have More Elevators.—The reason, as I see it, that line companies have increased their holdings of country elevators, is, first that in late years more and more of the independent shippers both individually owned and farmers' co-operatives have sold on track bids, thus eliminating the commission man. Then came the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n and the Equity Ass'n, and later the Farmers National. These companies take most of the farmers elevator shipments that go to terminal markets. This trend in business so reduced the volume of a lot of the commission merchants that to secure more business these commission merchants bought or leased country elevators. The competition to acquire elevators now is generally between farmers' organizations and line companies.

As to the trend of the co-operative movement, it seems there are differences of opinions as to their popularity and progress. In communities where farmers' organizations were established and well managed and well financed they are going along smoothly and are fairly popular, but where they were organized and failed as they have in many places, their critics are severe, not only as to the plan, but on the organizers who fostered the movement. As a terminal organization, it would appear that the Farmers National is doing about what was expected, but they are not front page news talk, as they were a year ago.

Future Business Trend.—The members of our



Milwaukee bid for the 1936 convention with large signs like this and won.

Ass'n who control the millions of dollars invested in the grain, milling and feed business of our country can well be concerned as to what will be the national attitude toward invested capital, within the next few years. Should the trend continue as it has within the last half decade, it would seem we will be totally regimented by the end of the next decade. But regimentation and licensing of business is not all that concerns business interests. No business man with any financial acumen at all will look at a statement that is continually in the red and getting deeper, without much trepidation. But we have seen our national government create debts to war time magnitude with only meager efforts to balance the budget, and this is of concern to men whose life's savings are at stake. Experience, and perhaps costly experience, has taught us that debts contracted in thoughtless abandon must be paid thru years of toll and worry, or repudiated thru bankruptcy.

Costs of Government have risen to such magnitude that to many the figures are meaningless. Buro after buro has been established and experience has proven that a buro when once in existence, its work is never done. But its business is to find more work to make more jobs for needy relation and party henchmen. Are not the principles of the Constitution still sound? Were the builders of our great financial institutions wrong in their plans of organization? Does anyone think that the plan of Soviet Russia could be fitted to our people? But it is just that to which we are drifting if we would follow the ideas of a lot of our barnstorming braintrusters and some of our idealistic lawmakers.

Successful Business Made Country Great.—Who would dispute that it is the created wealth of successful business that has made our great country what it is; and with the initiative that has made past business a success, taken from our people, whence would we drift but to bureaucracy and some form of dictatorship? Then, certainly, it is fitting that trade organizations and all business interests should in every way use their influence to preserve the integrity of business and of our country. It should be our aim that an honest dollar should be maintained; that the sanctity of a contract be preserved, and that we work for an honest application of the Golden Rule.

SEC'Y CHAS. QUINN: As usual, I have quite a lengthy report because my work covers all the activities of the Association. Then Secretary Quinn gave a resume of his report.

Sec'y Quinn's Annual Report

As an introduction I might refer to the change in the headquarters of the Ass'n since the last annual meeting. After maintaining the office in Toledo for thirty years, your directors decided at the last convention to change to some city closer to the center of the membership, and St. Louis was finally decided upon.

The St. Louis grain and feed dealers welcomed the organization to the Mound City with open arms. Splendid quarters were prepared in the Merchants Exchange Building and the entire office equipment was moved from Toledo to the new headquarters on April 1 last.

The change from Toledo to St. Louis is bound to be of benefit to the Association. It brings the secretary in closer touch with the members by increasing the number of his contacts. Prominent members of the Ass'n visit the St. Louis market nearly every day and they call upon your secretary. In this way the work of the Ass'n is greatly facilitated.

Passing of the Codes.—When the Ass'n met in Memphis a year ago codes were the chief topic of discussion. The Supreme Court de-

cision settled that problem but it brought to the fore another question which is of great moment to every member of the Ass'n and to every citizen of the country. It placed squarely before the people the danger confronting the historic form and concept of our government, whether it is to be a government of divided powers or one in which the executive is to dominate.

Legislation.—One of the bills affecting the grain trade that did pass was the measure amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act. When this bill was first presented to Congress it covered price-fixing and the licensing of all dealers of basic agricultural products. It had other drastic features inserted by the planned economy advocates, but the decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case caused the administration to withdraw the bill and greatly modify it. As it was finally passed, however, it authorizes the use of the "Ever-Normal Granary Plan." It also makes effective until December 31, 1937, the rates of processing taxes in effect on June 1, 1935, should the Supreme Court declare the tax rate making power given the Secretary of Agriculture to be illegal. The bill in addition fixes a tax of 30 cents a bushel on rye and a tax of 25 cents a bushel on barley. It sets aside 30 percent of customs receipts for subsidizing the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities.

Other bills that passed at the last session of Congress was the one extending to April 1, 1937, the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation which makes "Ever-Normal Granary" loans to farmers.

Another measure that went through was the Wheeler Joint Resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of "agricultural income." The purpose of this resolution is purely political. Its real aim is to investigate middlemen's profits and it is designed to draw attention from the failures of the AAA and other new deal schemes affecting the farmers.

Congress at the last session extended the three-cent tax on produce futures. It also passed the Labor Relations Act requiring collective bargaining and sanctioning the closed shop. The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage bill was passed. This measure is designed to take the place of the law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The Farm Credit Act also reached the federal statute books at the last session. This act gives additional concessions to cooperatives.

A bill of more than usual importance that passed Congress was the measure regulating buses and trucks.

Some of the bills and resolutions that were presented but did not pass both houses was the Copeland bill extending from ten months to three years the time in which imported grain may be stored in bonded warehouses. This bill is on the Senate calendar.

Then there is the Sheppard joint resolution providing for an investigation of the cost of futures trading, and the O'Mahoney bill providing for the federal licensing of firms doing business in interstate commerce.

In the closing hours of the last session Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, obtained senate approval for his resolution authorizing the Appropriations Committee "to investigate the expenditures by the federal government for co-operatives and their losses heretofore sustained." It will be highly interesting to the grain trade to watch the outcome of this investigation. If all the facts are brought to light the farmers will be astounded at the cost to themselves and the general taxpayers of the efforts of the farm politicians to destroy the existing system of distribution of farm products.

The effective work performed by the grain trade during the last session in protecting the legitimate interests of grain and feed middlemen is shown in the revision of the bill amending the A.A.A. This bill was several times withdrawn and sent back to the committee for further revision. The grain trade opposed the compulsory licensing provisions of the original bill, and in the end basic commodities which are subject to processing taxes, except milk and its products, were eliminated from the provisions covering marketing agreements and licensing.

Arbitration.—Ever since the depression of 1929 began the number of arbitration cases declined yearly. The decline continued until 1933 when but four disputes were filed for arbitration. Last year there was a slight increase over the year before but 1935 shows a new low, with but three new cases filed for arbitration. Number of cases at the beginning of the convention year, 3; number of cases filed for arbitration during the year, 3; total, 6.

Number of arbitration decisions during the

Attractive Exhibits at St. Louis Convention

Conveniently grouped on the mezzanine floor near the convention hall entrance were a few outstanding products displayed for the benefit of the National convention delegates. Among these were the Redler conveyor, Carter-Magraw grain cleaner, Liquid Carbonic's fumigant "Proxate," and the new Tag Heppenstall moisture-meter.

REDLER conveyors in both the "U" and spiral designs were displayed in miniature, attracted much attention and visitors kept Nixon W. Elmer and E. J. Patton busy answering questions.

CARTER discs and cylinders were demonstrated by "Nick" Carter and West Strutt. Particularly interesting was the miniature grain cleaner units showing the principle involved in both the Carter and the Emerson grain cleaners. A single disc turned by hand also showed how well separations of grains are made.

PROXATE, the efficient grain fumigant available from Liquid Carbonic Corp'n, was demonstrated to advantage by Bert Wilson and Stanley Kleinschmidt in a model grain elevator bin. Revolving torches showed that the fumigant had no fire nor explosion hazard. In addition to fumigating, Proxate aerates and cools the grain treated. There was quite a disparity between the estimates on how many kernels of wheat the model grain bin contained, the low and the high being 2,000 and 200,000,000, and the right figure being 483,392. Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., took home the ladies' bag, and H. F. Funk, L. H. (O.) Equity Exchange, the gentleman's bag.

THE TAG HEPPENSTALL moisture-meter, about which Edw. C. Parker talked, was displayed by J. P. Henderson, C. W. Stafford and H. B. Greaves.

Some of the Convention Exhibits



Nick Carter Explaining Disc and Cylinder Grain Separator Display



Killing Weevils with Proxate



Models of a Magic Conveyor

year, 2; settled direct, 2; cases pending, 2; total, 6.

There has been less grain to handle and consequently less opportunity for differences. Then again, the members of the Ass'n have a better working knowledge of the trade rules, hence many embryonic controversies are adjusted by correspondence between the interested parties, leaving less work for the arbitrators.

Trade Rules.—The Trade Rules Com'ite has not been active during the year. No proposed amendments have been offered to the rules and few inquiries have been presented to the chairman for reply.

Death of W. J. Edwards.—The members of the Ass'n were saddened to learn last May of the death of W. J. Edwards, a member of the Board of Directors of the Ass'n representing the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Mr. Edwards was a faithful director and for a number of years was chairman of the Com'ite on Rejected Applications.

Membership.—The following table shows the Direct, Associate and Affiliated membership of the Ass'n:

Direct and associate members reported at last convention	740
Direct and associate members secured since last convention	105
	845
Direct and associate members in good standing Sept. 7, 1935	671
Number of delinquents	45
Direct and associate members lost during the year from the following causes:	
Resignations	71
Gone out of business	4
Dropped for non-payment of dues	54
	845

Affiliated members reported at the last convention

Affiliated members on September 7, 1935,

Direct, Associate and Affiliated Members reported at last convention

Direct, associate and affiliated members on Sept. 7, 1935

It will be observed that the campaign this year netted 105 new members. This is three more than last year when 102 were brought into the fold.

At first glance this does not look like a large number when one reflects that we have the whole country to canvass. However, the membership com'ite never worked as hard or as conscientiously as during the campaign that closed on Aug. 31 last. Two years of crop failures in succession, aided by the policy of the Department of Agriculture in curtailing production has made the grain trade anything but prosperous. Having less grain to handle many dealers are having a difficult time to maintain themselves, hence the efforts to secure new members met with many difficulties. The members of the big booster com'ite, in spite of all obstacles, never lagged in their zeal but kept on until the close of the campaign.

The moving of the headquarters of the Ass'n from Toledo to St. Louis, as stated elsewhere in this report, has not resulted in a great increase in new members, but conditions in the grain and feed trades have been entirely responsible for it. Not many new members have been secured in the great southwest this year and this is where the Ass'n expected a large increase. Two successive years of drouth in that region explain the reason. With the headquarters of the Ass'n closer to the center of membership, and much nearer to the southwest, a big increase in membership is bound to come once conditions in the grain and feed trades become anything like normal.

The winner of the first prize in the booster campaign is John J. Murphy, of Chicago. He secured fifteen new members. Mr. Murphy won the first prize last year with a total of twenty-five. He has, therefore, in two years, brought in forty new members, a remarkable achievement in the face of adverse conditions. He has proven himself one of the greatest membership getters in the whole history of the Ass'n.

Two members were tied for second place at the close of the campaign. They are Director A. H. Hankerson, of San Francisco, Calif., and Director John R. Jiridon, of Morrill, Nebr. Each secured six new members. They will each be given a prize at this convention. Two other members brought in five new members each and four boosters each landed four applications.

It would be an excellent thing if the finances of the Ass'n would warrant the giving of handsome prizes to each of these nine boosters who worked faithfully throughout the campaign. They surely deserve this recognition.

It is highly gratifying to know that forty-two boosters each secured one or more new members during the campaign. This speaks louder than words of the whole-hearted support given by the boosters in the campaign for new members. Your secretary cannot refrain from expressing his admiration for these loyal men who have done so much for the Ass'n.

It is a source of great pleasure for your secretary to announce that Mr. John O. Ballard, of

the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co. of St. Louis, has donated a beautiful sterling silver cup which will be handsomely engraved and presented to the booster who secures the largest number of new members during the next three years. Mr. Ballard deserves the thanks of the members for his generous gift which is bound to stimulate interest in the next campaign. The winner of this cup will have something, not only of great beauty but of intrinsic value.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the last convention the surplus was \$845.03. This year it is \$841.13, showing a difference of only \$3.90. The books of the Ass'n are each year audited by Ernst & Ernst, chartered accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT COVERING THE PERIOD FROM OCT. 15, 1934 TO SEPT. 9, 1935, INCLUSIVE

Cash on hand last report.....	\$ 845.03
RECEIPTS	
Direct and branch dues.....	\$10,332.50
Direct and branch memberships.....	1,442.75
Associate and branch dues	185.25
Associate and branch memberships.....	9.75
Regular subscriptions to Who Is Who in Grain and Feed	332.00
Affiliated subscriptions to Who Is Who in Grain and Feed	621.00
Advertising in Who Is Who in Grain and Feed	5,016.71
Sundries	26.58
Arbitration deposit fees	100.00
Affiliated dues	621.00
Total receipts	\$18,687.54
Grand total	\$19,532.57

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$ 8,583.26
Office supplies and fixtures	620.96
Express and telegrams	16.56
General printing	399.62
Who Is Who in Grain and Feed.....	5,021.61
Office rent	500.00
Telephone rent and tolls	77.82
Refund arbitration fees	100.00
Legislative expense	1,360.78
Secretary's traveling expense	113.88
Postage	668.50
Sundries	168.70
Convention expense	869.45
Arbitration expense	48.40
Transportation expense	141.20
Total expenditures	\$18,690.64
In bank, First National Bank of St. Louis	\$ 668.95
Less: Outstanding checks	17.82
	\$ 651.13
In petty cash account	190.80
	\$19,532.57

PRESIDENT DERBY: We have a very pleasant duty to perform at this time, the awarding of the prizes in the booster campaign.

The first prize, a Gladstone bag, was awarded to Mr. J. J. Murphy of Chicago.

MR. STURTEVANT: I would like to know what Mr. Murphy is going to do with that bag.

MR. MURPHY: I asked if that was filled with application blanks. I have already gotten six new members this morning.

Second prize, also a Gladstone bag, was won by Mr. Hankerson, of San Francisco, and by J. R. Jiridon, of Morrill, Neb., who tied for second place.

PRESIDENT DERBY: You see the laborer is worthy of his hire. We are glad to present these prizes to the winners in the booster campaign.

Next is the appointment of committees.

RESOLUTIONS: F. A. Theis, Kansas City, Mo., chairman; O. F. Bast, Minneapolis; Geo. B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Ballard, St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Frank E. Gillette, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. Moore, Covington, Ind.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: Percy Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; A. C. Koch, Breese, Ill.; H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Linderholm, Omaha; George Booth, Chicago; Chas. G. Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.

AUDITING COMMITTEE: J. T. Buchanan, Omaha; J. J. Murphy, Chicago; Ed. K. Shepperd, Indianapolis.

Attendance prizes awarded were: Toaster, donated by Mr. Dreyer, won by Mr. McClelland, of Indianapolis; banjo clock, donated by St. Louis Grain Club, won by A. C. Koch of Breese, Ill.

Adjourned to Friday, 9:30 a. m.

Friday Morning Session

The second session convened at 10:00 a. m., Friday.

PRESIDENT DERBY: Our first address of the morning will be "The Canadian Wheat Situation," by W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Applause.)

Mr. Evans presented his most interesting address which will be published in next number.

PRESIDENT DERBY: I wish to compliment Mr. Evans on the clear statement he has given us on the Canadian situation.

Next is the report of the Uniform Grades Committee, Mr. Lew Hill of Indianapolis.

MR. HILL presented the following report:

Chairman Hill's Report on Uniform Grades

Ever since I have been in the grain business there has been more or less trouble with grain inspection and I believe so long as the human element enters into the inspection of grain we are bound to have differences. Just what can be done is a great problem.

I believe that we had less trouble with inspection of grain prior to 1916 than we have had since.

Back in the days when general appearance counted for so much, moisture content of grain was not a factor. If the damage was prevalent it was recorded and the question now arises:

Are the present standards of grain inspection satisfactory? Are they serving the purpose? Are they benefiting the producer, the country elevator operator, the processor and the mills? It seems that they are not, from the complaints that have been received and perhaps it will be necessary to have a repetition of what happened in Kansas City in 1928 when a representation of twenty-five or more grain exchanges met and thrashed out the differences that were existing at that time and then gave us the system that we were operating under until 1934. If it is a problem that will be necessary to work out in this way, let us go about it in a systematic manner with plenty of evidence for changes, as well as commendations. Let us think of it as just another problem to be solved for the grain trade and the producer. I believe that there is much that we can do if we once get started in the right direction.

Uniform Grading of grain is a wonderful thing if we can carry it out, but just how to do it of course remains the question. There is one thing right here that I believe those of us in the terminal markets have not paid enough attention to and that is the meeting which is held by the chief grain inspectors in conjunction with our national convention.

Chief Grain Inspectors' exchanging of ideas and opinions as to the various requirements of grades and samples will certainly be of great help towards eliminating a lot of our troubles if we get behind their meeting in earnest and encourage their departments. I should like very much to see this brought about because they are the men who finally pass on grain inspection as they review the samples that are coming to the terminal markets. I believe that the state ass'ns at their meetings each year should give a couple of hours on their program to the inspection department on the grading of grain



Lew Hill, Indianapolis

and in this way the country elevator dealer would acquaint himself in a better way with the requirements of the grades and he would be in a better position to buy from his farmer because of his being better posted.

The new standards gave us little trouble in 1933-34 because we had a year of wonderful quality grain to handle, but this year it is very different. We have had so much rain, so much bad weather and so much poor quality grain to handle that there have been numerous complaints. Particularly is this true of the new standards of oats, and probably a close second is the variance of the moisture in the wheat.

Some of the changes made in the standard grain grades have caused considerable dissatisfaction. Millers are protesting the ruling raising the temperature in determining moisture content in soft wheat from 180 to 190 degrees. This action is very unfair to soft wheat raisers and the ass'n has wired the Department of Agriculture at Washington protesting this change.

Another protest is being made on the change calling all musty wheat sample grade. Operators prefer that a grade be given oats (as is done in wheat) calling them No. 3 or No. 3 musty, tough or lodged.

Why was it that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture did not give the trade the usual 90 days' notice, which we believe is the provision set forth under the United States Grain Standards Act, on changing the degree of heat in the Duvel machine from 180 to 190 degrees?

Why was it that this change was made in the soft wheat grade and not in the hard wheat grade.

I should like very much at this time to review a part of the work.

Your Uniform Grade Com'te in 1934 spent three months of hard work on this matter of the changes that the Bureau of Economics proposed. We put this matter before all the terminal markets in the United States, we also brought it to the attention of every state grain dealers' organization, both farmer and independent and farm organizations. Meetings were attended where the government representatives were in charge. Besides all of the trade journals carried columns of this matter in their publications and finally on March 17, 1934, our report was sent to Washington almost unanimously opposing the changes. Your com'te made one or two prophecies in the report given before the Indiana Grain Dealers Convention at Lafayette, June 22, 1934.

Prophecies we advanced in our Report to the Indiana Grain Dealers at Lafayette, June 22, 1934:

No. 1.—"The terminal markets will install a machine known as the Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Meter. This machine is operated by a motor. The sample or portion of the sample merely being poured into a hopper and as it is run thru the machine a dial indicates the moisture that the grain contains. This machine is rather expensive, costing in the neighborhood of \$400. It is speedy in its action and they claim that it can test a sample in 35 to 45 seconds. If this is the case, and if it doesn't take too much time on the other grade requirements, it may speed up the inspection of grain at the terminals. We hope this will be the case. The question in our mind as to whether or not, if you do not see fit to install these machines, is in having your present moisture tester, the Duvel machine, check with the new machine which the inspectors will use at the terminal."

However, in many cases a check has been made on the old Duvel machine and the new one and they are very close together from all reports. We hope this will cause no trouble. Of course, you will be able to tell after you have run a few samples and a few of your cars have arrived in the terminal and been graded as to how you are checking up on moisture.

Prophecy No. 2.—"The changes in the oats inspection will probably be the most confusing to us. General appearance, which was a part of the old way of determining the grade of oats, is no longer a factor."

I want at this time to read into this report the reasons advanced by the United States Department of Agriculture for throwing all musty, slightly sour or very sour grain into the sample grade.

These following paragraphs are extracts taken from the United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication No. 173.

All musty, slightly sour, or very sour grain which is out of condition would be graded sample grade under the proposed standards, whereas under the present official standards for wheat, rye, oats, corn, and grain sorghums, one or more of these qualities is permitted by the specification for the lowest numerical grade.

According to averages determined from inspection data covering supervised receipts of wheat for the entire United States for the 9-year period, 1923-24 to 1931-32 inclusive, this change in the methods for grading musty and sour grain would increase the volume of sample grade hard red winter wheat by about 3 per

cent, soft red winter wheat by about 2 per cent, hard red spring wheat by about 6.4 per cent. In all probability, these percentages are greater than the true average for these crops because appeals called on this factor do not always represent the average quality of the crops.

The factors of musty and sour have been of relatively small importance in the grading of durum wheat, white wheat, and corn. Altho, for oats and rye, no data on this subject are available for a period of years, it is known from observations and experience that the factor of sourness has not been a factor of importance in the grading of these crops. A study of inspection data shows also that in case of hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, hard red spring wheat the percentages of receipts that were musty or sour subsequent to 1928 were less than the average percentages given above. The peak period during the last decade in the marketing of musty and sour grain came during 1926, 1927 and 1928, during which period the combine-harvester was introduced widely in many grain producing areas where producers were unfamiliar with its use.

Numerical grades should not include unsound grain.—Some, producers and country shippers of grain may conclude, offhand, that this proposed revision would be harmful to their interests because it would result in increased discounts for those shipments that now fall into the lowest numerical grades but that would be graded Sample grade under the proposed standards. Even tho these proposed methods for grading musty and sour grain should increase the discounts slightly on the small volume of such shipments, it should be kept in mind that the volume of low-grade grain that is musty or sour is much smaller than the volume of grain that is of low grade for other reasons and that the association of unsound grain with sound grain within the same grade designation undoubtedly discredits the sound grain of that grade when such grain is sold by grade alone. When any grade may comprise either sound or unsound grain, the price level for grain of that grade will be based, to a considerable extent, on the unsound quality that might be present and which represents the lowest quality possible within the grade specifications.

Normally, the volume of grain graded into the lowest numerical grades of the present official standards on account of mustiness or sourness is distinctly smaller than the volume of grain so graded on account of all factors other than mustiness or sourness. It is more equitable, therefore, to assess sample grade discounts on the relatively small volume of low-grade grain by including musty or sour grain in the same grade with sound grain. Thus, the proposal to include all musty and sour grain in sample grade would favor the majority of producers and shippers, in that it would tend to strengthen the bids for grain of the lowest numerical grade.

Musty and sour specifications in relation to inspection efficiency.—Another important reason for the proposed inclusion of all musty and sour grain in sample grade is that inspection experience indicates that it is often a practical impossibility for grain inspectors to differentiate accurately between musty oats (grade No. 4) and sour oats (sample grade), or between musty wheat (grade No. 5) and very sour wheat (sample grade), or between slightly sour wheat (grade No. 5), and very sour wheat (sample grade). Under existing methods of grain inspection all such differentiations must be determined by the inspector's sense of smell, and it is difficult, therefore, to make a uniform application of such grade specifications in many markets because of human variability in the sense of smell. The application of musty and sour specifications would be simplified materially by making any recognizable degree of either mustiness or sourness a cause for sample grade. An increase in intermarket uniformity of grading should result.

Musty or sour grain has relatively low utility value.—Another important reason for the proposed inclusion of all musty and sour grain in sample grade is that the development of a musty or sour condition in any grain permanently injures its value for the manufacture of food products, because the fetid odor, or the acidity, or the rancidity, associated with such damage, carries thru to the finished products and is strongly objected to, therefore, by millers, bakers, and other grain processors.

MR. HILL: Now, following Mr. Parker's address, I think if we have time we will throw this meeting into an open discussion of grades, and we want you to express yourselves. Any suggestions that you have to make, your Uniform Grades Committee will be glad to carry on.

PRESIDENT DERBY: Thank you, Mr. Hill.

We will next hear from Mr. Edward C. Parker, on "Objectives in Federal Grain Supervision." Mr. Parker is connected with the Grain Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

MR. PARKER read from his prepared address which will appear in Oct. 9 number.

PRESIDENT DERBY: The next on the program is "Observations on this Freak Crop Year," by Mr. R. O. Cromwell, Crop Statistician for Lamson Bros. & Co.

R. O. CROMWELL, Chicago: If some of the observations of a crop observer could be recounted in ten minutes, it would tell all of you how to sit in the office and judge what kind of a crop you are going to have, not only in this country but the rest of the world. I think you would all be very glad to listen. I have changed title to read "Interpretation of Various Crop Reports and Observations on this Freak Crop Year."

Mr. Cromwell's most interesting address will be published in our Oct. 9th issue.

PRESIDENT DERBY: We thank you, Mr. Cromwell, for your very interesting and instructive paper.

We will now hear from Mr. Hacker on the Crop Reports.

A. R. HACKER presented his report of the Crop Reporting Committee, which follows:

Crop Reports Com'te Report

Your Com'te on Crop Reports desires to call to the attention of the convention the great discrepancies we have had between the private crop reports and the government crop reports in the last two years.

We think it would be right and proper if there could be a general discussion and resolution passed asking the Department of Agriculture to give us a little more information when these reports are released. We have conferred with our com'te by correspondence and have received a number of replies. We have suggestions that the Department of Agriculture get, in addition to the farmer and the grain man in gathering the information for their reports, a merchant, banker or county commissioner, and this would have a disinterested party making a report on the crop condition instead of just the grain man and the farmer who are both vitally interested.

Also we think it would be right and proper when each of the Government reports are released that they advise whether or not the report takes into consideration the weather conditions until the report is released, or only up until the time the information is gathered. And also whether they take into account the long time weather forecast for the next thirty days. We think it would be a good plan if they give us their method of figuring these reports, in regard to the par for each month and any other information that would be of benefit to the farmers and grain dealers.

We think in estimating the acreage that the country banker, county commissioner or country merchant getting together with the grain men and farmers would act as a balance wheel.

There seems to be quite a little criticism of the method they have been using in putting out their reports in the last two years. There has been so wide a difference between the Government crop reports and the private crop reports that we think this would be a good subject for discussion at the convention. A lot of other points could be incorporated in their resolutions by the resolutions com'te.

PRESIDENT DERBY: The chair recognizes Mr. Crouch of Texas.

J. C. CROUCH, Dallas: Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Ass'n: I wish to make a brief announcement about the Centennial being held in Texas in 1936. In that year the State of Texas will be one hundred years old. We are putting on a real centennial (twenty million dollars being spent in Dallas alone), lasting from June first to December first, 1936.

In view of these facts, we have something to offer you in Texas, and I am here as Chairman of a Committee of Thirty from Texas, seeking your convention for 1936.

I have with me Mr. Black, member of the Publicity Committee of the Centennial, and very briefly he will outline something about our celebration.

MR. Z. E. BLACK, Dallas: The Texas Centennial appreciates the grain industry of the nation to such an extent that they sent me to tell you something about it. One-half million dollars has been devoted to a publicity fund, which will tell the whole nation about the Texas Centennial in 1936.

I don't want you people to think that this is

a little glorified state fair. The State of Texas is the largest state in the Union, but the State of Texas once was considerably larger. It is not a sectional affair we are celebrating down there. It will undoubtedly be a second Century of Progress, but we are not going to pattern after the Century of Progress. It will be something different. You are going to be able to see a live whale in a tank, swimming.

We have more than 5,000 rooms in hotels that are air-conditioned. Dallas is a well-rounded convention city, well-rounded to handle an exposition of this nature.

The Centennial plant is something more than 200 acres. It is built on the site of the present state fair of Texas. We have trees that are fifty years old. Some of those trees are being picked up bodily and moved to make way for large buildings like the federal and state building. The Federal Government has contributed three million dollars to the success of the Centennial Exposition at Dallas, and various smaller celebrations of historic places in Texas. So all of you are helping pay for that centennial and we want you all to come and see it.

I assure you genuine hospitality exists in Texas. I cowboied on the best wheat-growing sections out in that country in the old cowboy days. You could drive up to any ranch, unhook your team and go into the chuck house and eat what you wanted, never offering to pay for anything. The same old spirit of hospitality remains in Texas today. We want you to come down and let us make good on that, next year.

PRESIDENT DERBY: Thank you, Mr. Black.

I want to say that Milwaukee has also extended an invitation for the meeting next year. The two invitations will be acted upon at the Directors' meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Z. E. Black, of Dallas, won the suitcase donated by the Picker & Beardsley Commission Co. Mr. Whitehead, of St. Louis, won the other prize.

Adjourned to 9:30 a. m., Saturday.

Saturday Morning Session

The third session was called to order at 10:00 a. m. Saturday by President Derby, who called for the report of the Transportation Committee.

HAROLD L. GRAY, of Crawfordsville, Ind., Chairman of the Committee, presented the following:

Chairman Gray's Report On Transportation

Our reports during the past few years have repeatedly stated that our transportation system was becoming more tangled, disjointed, and falling into such a condition that it could never be straightened out and put in order without drastic measures and great costs.

New modes of transportation continued to come into existence as the months passed by. New inventions in the mechanical field, with more speed, convenience, and favor began to come into use more rapidly than the old rules and regulations were able to govern. Conditions similar to those prior to the passing of the Interstate Commerce Act have sprung up here and there in identical manner, this time, however, among the competing forces of water, air, railway and highway carriers and others.

Railroads hampered.—The railroads, thru this transition period, have been harnessed with laws, rules, and rigid regulations, along with the feeling that the shipping public, and the Government, owed them a fair return on their investments, regardless of the public or of service rendered. This one-sided state of affairs has almost led to disaster. During the past year, however, many moves have been made in the right direction. None of them can be branded as perfect, but there is a feeling of some relief with the shipping public.

Government ownership of railroads has faded further into the back, but may appear again to annoy us.

The hearings held over the United States (Ex Parte 115) during the latter part of last year, resulted in the elimination of many undesirable increases. We appeared at the Chicago hearing and protested vigorously the dollar charge to be assessed against order Bs/L and joined with other large shippers and ass'ns in protesting against the terminal assessments and

other charges. The dollar charge was denied. Certain emergency charges were permitted to be made by the railroads. Each state commission was allowed to specify intrastate rates. This became effective on interstate traffic April 18, 1935.

On March 5, 1935, we filed a protest against the report of the ICC on Docket 20120 relative to the change in transit rules proposed in the Rudy-Patrick decision. To date, no further action has been taken by the ICC.

For Open Routing.—We recommend this convention go on record as unanimously opposing specific routing and request the carriers to adopt Plan No. 2 of Rule 4 K of Tariff Circular No. 20, to provide for wide open routing, so that grain and grain products may move via the routes that they have moved in the past. Further, that we believe that specific routing will be very harmful and create great damage to the members of this Ass'n by restriction of routing to markets, which we have for years been able to use. The effective date of the original rule was postponed until July, 1936.

New Mixed Carload Rate.—The railroads are publishing a tariff on mixed carloads of grain, grain products, and by-products, which should be greatly beneficial to all our members. This tariff was effective Sept. 15. The rates to be applied shall be the carload rate on each separate commodity, minimum weight 40,000 pounds for the entire carload except where the weight of the grain exceeds 50% of the entire car, the highest minimum applicable to any grain included in the mixed shipment will apply. (Sup. 78-245 E. Jones P6.)

This shows a willingness on the part of the railroads to lower the minimum of carloads and we are hopeful that we will soon have a tariff allowing us to load cars of bulk grain to 40,000 lbs. instead of the present 60,000. We still contend that much of the tonnage of this kind would again be returned to the rails with very little cost.

The Federal Co-Ordinator presented numerous recommendations among which were: a re-organized Interstate Commerce Commission and a permanent Co-Ordinator of Transportation; comprehensive regulation of water and highway carriers in interstate and foreign commerce by the Commission; revision of section 77, of the federal bankruptcy act, to facilitate reorganizations of railroads; dismissal compensation for railroad employees displaced thru co-ordination projects; prescription by the Commission of minimum as well as maximum joint rail-water rates and of thru railroad routes where deemed necessary in the public interest regardless of the short-hauling of any carrier; inclusion of ports and gateways in the protection of section 3 of the interstate commerce act against undue preference and prejudice; restoration of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act to the form it had prior to the legislation of 1920; and shortening the statutory periods of limitation with respect to reparation claims to one year in the case of overcharges and undercharges and to 90 days in the case of all other claims.

Bills Passed were: the "Motor Carriers Act 1935," being Part II to the Interstate Commerce Act; the revision of the Federal bankruptcy act, and inclusion of ports and gateways in the protection of Section 3 of the Act.

The other Bills submitted are still pending and some may pass at the next Session of Congress. Some of these we must oppose.



Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville, Chairman Transportation Com'te.

The outstanding Bill was the "Motor Carrier Act 1935," which is only the entering wedge to a new transportation policy. In its major respects, it has been favored by both railroads and leading representatives of highway transportation.

The Motor Carrier Act places both common and contract interstate carriers—bus and truck—under the Interstate Commerce Commission, but generally exempts private truckers, as well as trucks hauling farm products, fish, shell fish, or newspapers, and farm co-operative trucks. All of the latter, however, are subjected to commission safety and maximum hour regulations. Joint boards made up of commissioners from states thru which a line operates will have primary authority in determining regulations. Common carriers must obtain certificates of convenience and public necessity, but contract carriers require only permits. The former's rates are subject to the commission's determination, but the contract carriers are required to file only their minimum rates.

Brokers must engage only regulated carriers. Many other rules and regulations are also put into effect, but mainly in all cases, similar to those regulating the railroads.

Regulation of highway carriers, both passenger and freight, under the new motor carrier law, will be handled by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a separate division newly created for that purpose, "Division 7-Motor Carriers." Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman will serve as chairman of that division, and Commissioners McManamy and Lee will be the other members of the division. The commission also has created a Bureau of Motor Carriers, and has appointed John L. Rogers to be head of that bureau. Mr. Rogers has been executive assistant to Co-Ordinator Eastman for two years.

Announcement will be made later as to what, if any, portions of the motor carrier act, 1935, will be deferred in their effective date beyond Oct. 1, as authorized by Section 277 of the new act.

In conclusion, we may say in a broad sense, that the transportation systems of our country, in another year, in all its phases, will be on a much sounder basis.

PRESIDENT DERBY: The next item on the program is an address by Mr. Emory L. Cocke, of Atlanta, Georgia, who will address us on "Politics and Production in the South." Mr. Cocke!

MR. COCKE presented convincing evidence of the strangulation of business by governmental interference and regulation. His informing address was filled with stinging rebuke for the meddlesome bureaucrats and lazy feeders at the public crib. In concluding he said:

The laboratory of history proves the only means of preserving a correct balance between production and consumption, in a great world commodity like cotton, is through the corrective influences of competitive price levels established in the free markets of the world; a harsh method perhaps, but the only one that works. The 30-year average price of cotton is around 17c—today's 10½c. If during those thirty years the farmers were at a disadvantage, the cost of things they bought should have been lowered by reducing tariffs. If we must have crop control we can go back to the crop reduction plans of the good old days when the congressmen distributed free seed—which never came up.

If dissent is now the great crime, obedience the great virtue and regimentation the great necessity, let's submit without protest to Constitutional changes and other idealistic, if impractical, New Deal ideas; but wouldn't it be fairer to the taxpayers, who really make a government possible, to have the Constitutional vote during a year when those desiring the changes don't have five billions to spend?

We suggest that our chief executive, the Bureaucrats and Legislative officers constantly follow the constitutional principles of our democracy so well expressed by Robert Toombs, of Georgia, over half a century ago:

"The great principles of political equality, of truth and eternal justice are as much violated by robbing the few for the benefit of the many as by plundering the many for the benefit of the few, a good and just Government will do neither. An honest people will oppose both."

PRESIDENT DERBY: Our next address is by Mr. Raymond T. Parkhurst, Harrison, New Jersey, on "Do Livestock Rations Require Supplementing in Vitamins A and D?"

DR. RAYMOND T. PARKHURST: I think that in discussing this question, I might just mention the fact that at the present time a great many feed mixers or feed dealers have the opinion that just as soon as something new in the way of vitamins comes up for discussion, that the reaction is that it is just another

fad and that they tend to put the matter to one side very lightly.

I wish this morning to submit to you some of the accumulated evidence which I feel shows quite definitely that this matter of Vitamins A and D for livestock is not erratic, that there is in connection with livestock, evidence of desperate need for supplementing the ration, and that you should give very careful consideration to this subject.

Now, it was back in 1901 that we first had a definite report of the condition of rickets in livestock. In 1921 the Bureau of Fisheries put forward in their bulletin the definite statement that in connection with livestock rations that the use of cod liver oil would bring about profitable returns, because of the increased growth, the more thrifty condition of the animals and the lowered mortality.

During the last two years, especially, we have had reports coming from Washington and from various institutions, both college and experimental, showing that during these last fifteen years they have been working on this subject.

Then Dr. Parkhurst presented his prepared address, illustrated with lantern slides, which will be published in our next number.

G. W. SULLEY, Dayton, O., gave an interesting and most helpful address on Merchandising Suggestions and Ideas.

FRANK A. THEIS, Kansas City, Chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite, presented the following ringing resolutions which every grain dealer will be glad to support enthusiastically:

Resolutions Adopted

Urge Abandonment of Production Control.—The Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n in Annual Convention assembled in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19-21, 1935, reiterates its historic position as approving and supporting all proper governmental policies which promote the prosperity and the welfare of the producers of agricultural commodities.

The prosperity of American Agriculture has historically been based upon unlimited production of the fruits of the earth and upon the continued development of new markets both at home and abroad for those products. The experience of the past 2½ years with a program of managed production based upon a doctrine of prosperity thru scarcity has proven the soundness of the old policy and the fallacy of the new.

We earnestly urge that production control measures be abandoned and that the energies of the government be directed toward the development of our domestic markets and the expansion of markets for our own American Agricultural products abroad thru the operation of the Export Debiture Plan, Export Subsidiary and the overcoming of existing tariff barriers thru Reciprocal Trade agreements.

Demand Public Hearing on Proposed Legisla-

tion.—We maintain that a continued agricultural prosperity is dependent upon free and unrestricted domestic markets for agricultural commodities, and that further restriction and regulation of the present system of futures market and the competitive merchandising system will necessarily redound to the detriment of agricultural producers. No other industry has a code of business ethics so strict or so rigidly enforced as the existing rules and regulations of the grain exchanges and the grain trade ass'ns. These organizations have again during the past two years, demonstrated their ability to control the activities of the distributing and merchandising industry for the benefit of agricultural producers and in the public interest.

Proposed further restrictions in form of amendments to the existing Grain Futures Act have been considered by Congress during several past sessions. HR 6772 passed by the House in the last session contained amendments which gave little consideration to the necessity for liquid markets and placed further restrictions on futures trading which can only prove detrimental to the producer and consumer. If this proposed legislation is enacted into law it would place the open competitive system of grain marketing to such a disadvantage that the very structure of distribution is placed in jeopardy.

The proposed amendments also include provisions which are in no way related to grain exchange regulation, but on the contrary are designed solely to give special privileges to the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation.

We approve the principles of cooperative marketing on a sound basis, but most definitely opposed so-called cooperative effort which is government-subsidized and coerced. It should not permit the purchase of farm products by government agencies discriminating against private trade nor in any way put a premium upon inefficiency in production, marketing or processing of agricultural commodities.

We call the attention of the members of this Ass'n to the McNary report (Senate Report No. 1456—74th Congress) the results of an investigation of the activities in connection with the operation of the Federal Farm Board. This report condemns in severest terms, certain activities of the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation, who operating under the protection of the Federal Gov't, now enjoy large special privileges. The proposed amendments to the Grain Futures Act contemplate the granting of further special privileges to this organization which the same committee condemns in this report.

Since the so-called Jones Commodity Bill, as passed by the House, is on the calendar awaiting Senate action when Congress reconvenes in January, we call upon each and every member of this Ass'n to acquaint himself with the contents of this proposed legislation and bring the objectionable features to the attention of his Congressman and Senators in his respective state, pointing out the dangers to the existence of his particular business, and emphasize that the enactment of these proposals will destroy his business and the competitive market for the farmers of his community, and insisting upon its being returned to the Senate Agricultural Committee for full public hearing.

We maintain that the inclusion of such provisions in legislation designed to regulate commodity exchanges is un-American and unfair, and we demand that these amendments be referred back to the Senate Agricultural Committee so that the Agricultural industry may have an opportunity to publicly demonstrate these facts.

Condemn Price Fixing and Lending.—We condemn all governmental attempts at price-fixing and uneconomic loans at inflated values which are in effect fixing of prices, as destructive of the American system of open competitive markets. Such operations can only result in price depressing, accumulation of burdensome surplus and are in principle no different than the stabilization operation of the Federal Farm Board.

We reiterate the resolution adopted at the last annual convention relating to storing grain on the farm, and which is now further exemplified by the Ever-Normal Granary Plan contained in the latest amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act adopted at the last session of the Congress, as follows:

"The suggestions of a permanent program for the storage of grains upon the farm financed by the federal government does not commend itself to practical students of markets and prices. In effect, it is a renewal of the Farm Board program of surplus control, a program which not only cost taxpayers hundreds of millions by direct loss, but indirectly cost wheat growers a billion or more and was a potent factor in the industrial and financial collapse that plunged America into a yet unended depression."

A general program of increased farm storage thru government subsidy on a large scale as contemplated in the Ever-Normal Granary Plan would result in a duplication of facilities now provided by country elevator and terminal storage, and statistics show that farm storage on a large scale is not as economical, taking

into consideration deterioration, investment and other factors

Commendation.—We commend most highly the activities of the Grain Committee on National Affairs, in its splendid and intelligent presentation of grain trade problems before the proper authorities in Washington.

The Association expresses its appreciation to Mr. C. D. Sturtevant, Chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs, for his address, outlining in detail the situation of the grain trade under the present administration; to W. Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, for the information he gave on the wheat situation in his country; to Mr. Edward C. Parker, of the Grain Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; to Mr. R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co.; to Emory L. Cocke, of Atlanta; to Raymond T. Parkhurst, Harrison, N. J.; G. W. Sulley, of Dayton, Ohio, and to all others who appeared on the program of this convention, thus lending their efforts to its success.

The Ass'n deeply appreciates the generous hospitality of the members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and the Management of the Jefferson Hotel, and the excellent entertainment provided for both the lady and gentlemen visitors.

St. Louis has truly lived up to her reputation as an ideal host city, and we shall carry away with us a memory of real hospitality and consideration.

We also wish to express our thanks to the railroad companies who so graciously provided the entertainment at the Ladies' Bridge Party.

We commend the recent reduction in the tax on Futures Trading in Agricultural commodities but urge that any such tax is an unnecessary burden on agriculture and interstate commerce, and should be eliminated at the next session of Congress.

All resolutions were adopted without opposition.

J. A. LINDERHOLM, Omaha, of the Nominating Com'ite presented the following:

Report of Nominations Committee

President, S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
First Vice President, O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice President, Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.

Directors: J. J. Murphy, Chicago; Frank M. Baller, Spokane, Wash.; Henry H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.; John O. Ballard, St. Louis, Mo.; L. M. Swift, Lansing, Mich.; A. H. Hankerson, San Francisco, Calif.; O. M. Kellogg, Denver, Colo.; H. L. Kearns, Amarillo, Tex.; James H. Gray, Springfield, N. Y.; O. R. Sickert, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. McIntyre, Seattle, Wash.; Carl J. B. Currie, Boston, Mass.; B. J. O'Dowd, Kansas City, Mo.;



F. A. Theis, Kansas City



President Elect S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

John R. Jiridon, Morrill, Neb.; F. Feavey Hefelfinger, Minneapolis, Minn.

No other nominations being presented, all were elected without opposition and President-elect Wilder was escorted to the chair.

No other business being presented the convention adjourned *sine die*.

St. Louis Convention Notes

Representing the building trade was A. F. Eiserer, of the M. A. Long Co.

Copies of the splendid photograph taken of the banquet may be obtained from the A. W. Sanders Co.

ATTRACTIVE identification badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

SEPTEMBER, with its grain deliveries, kept many from attending the convention this year—much against their desires.

EDGAR MARKHAM, accompanied by his popular wife, "Fanny," attended the convention from Washington, D. C. Mr. Markham represents the grain handling industry in legislative matters.

U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture representatives included L. A. Fitz, R. T. Miles, and O. F. Phillips, Chicago; W. H. Hosterman and Edward C. Parker, Washington, D. C., and C. A. Russell, Indianapolis.

MORNING VS. AFTERNOON SESSIONS was a subject on the tongues of many, particularly those who find it essential and enjoyable not to run away from business and social contacts for a full night's rest.

PRODUCERS of feed products were Frederick A. Wand, Glidden Co., soybean meal; Carl H. Schinke, linseed meal; Dr. R. T. Parkhurst, S. Norge Eibe, and Frank J. Holt, cod liver oil; Gus Ackerman, oyster shell.

AMONG THE SOUVENIRS: A bullet pencil from C. M. Carter Grain Co.; cigar lighter and cigars from James E. Bennett & Co.; a banquet cigar from Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Products Co.; pencil from Cleveland Grain Co.

AN ELECTRICAL convention preceded the convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. It was attended by representatives of grain and mill mutual insurance companies, many of whom stayed to visit with members of the grain trade.

ATTRACTIVE pocket flashlights were given away by O. W. Randolph, of O. W. Randolph Co. The flashlights were of different colors, and glowed pink, green, or yellow. Mr. Randolph, and Sam Rice, the "Oats Specialist," were the only representatives from Toledo.

ROY HACKER and Mrs. Hacker, of Enid, Okla., and W. E. Sheperd, and Mrs. Sheperd, of Hobart, Okla., visited Birkbeck, Ill., after

the convention, the home of the pioneer Sheperds. On their return trip they planned to stop at Bagnell Lake in the Ozarks for some fishing. Roy described the lake as having 1,400 miles of shore line from which to drop a hook.

LAMSON BROS & CO. furnished continuous quotations to the convention, having their private wire extended to the mezzanine floor, permitting market news and gossip to become immediately available. George Booth and Ed Thompson of the Chicago office, Art Torkelson (Iowa) and Bill Tucker (Illinois) traveling representatives, Ben Hargis of Kansas City, and John Caldwell, Jr., represented the firm at the convention.

ASS'N SEC'YS present were R. B. Bowden, Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. W. Cummings, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; R. M. Field, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; Ron Kennedy, Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n; A. H. Meinershagen, Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n; Fred K. Sale, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n; J. C. Westerfield (ass't sec'y), Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

ANHEUSER BUSCH, a familiar name in the brewing industry, synonymous with St. Louis, featured kegs and bottles of Budweiser in a room on the third floor of the hotel, where the company played host to countless conventionites. So many visitors came that no direct attempt was made to serve them. Each was given a glass. When the visitor held the glass under a spigoted keg of beer, an electric eye automatically tripped the spigot and the beer flowed freely until the glass was removed.

DALLAS, TEXAS, made a powerfully strong bid for the 1936 convention, and their colorful banner above the speakers' table was a constant reminder that MILWAUKEE wasn't the only progressive market that was bidding for this gathering. Texas celebrates its 100th state anniversary next year and large gold (?) souvenirs were freely passed out as a reminder to all the convention-goers. If DALLAS keeps on trying they may get what they're after a few years hence—just like Houston did in 1931. And they're marvelous hosts down there in DALLAS. MILWAUKEE, next year's convention city, entertains perhaps more conventions within the industry than any other market and they're mighty hard to beat, in fact, they're masters of this art.

Country Shippers Present

As anticipated the National Convention at St. Louis this year attracted a large attendance of country shippers. Among those registered were the following state delegations:

Illinois: T. E. Hamman, Arcola; L. W. Crow and Earl Crow, Blue Mound; A. C. Koch, Breese; Forrest H. Koehn, Camargo; A. H. Stokes, Hillsboro; W. C. McMichael, Lawrenceville; W. A. Webb, Le Roy; G. H. Hubbard, Lincoln; L. A. Kempf and L. R. Nicholson, Mascoutah; H. G. Steffers, McLean; Henry Arends, Melvin; J. A. Simpson, Minonk; W. L. Finson and Roy H. Jones, Monticello; Nicholas L. Hubbard, Mt. Pulaski; W. C. Alexander and John Ruppert, Murphysboro; J. H. Honefinger and L. C. Honefinger, Owaneco; Clark C. King, Pittsfield; R. F. Wrenn, Roanoke; P. F. Tabor, Sullivan; O. A. Collins, Tuscola; Allan Moore, Springfield; Chas. B. Bainich, Villa Grove; M. A. Koenigsmark and C. H. Koenigsmark, Waterloo; Louis J. Colehower, Wenona; Geo. L. Hieronymus, Winchester.

Indiana: Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington; L. E. Lake, Colfax; W. M. Moore, Covington; S. J. Alexander and Harold L. Gray, Crawfordsville; G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; Louis R. Henkel, Lawrenceburg; J. T. Jefferson, Lyons; Olive G. Dawson and Myron E. Dawson, Nora; L. L. Moore, Perrysville; Lee Evans, Remington; D. P. Simison and David S. Simison, Romney; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester.

Iowa: E. R. Wagner, Ankeny; R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center.

Kentucky: L. P. Kizer, Franklin; Joe Browder, Fulton; Wm. M. O'Bryan and W. J. Simpson, Owensboro.

Michigan: David Smith, Lake Odessa; George Smith, Woodbury.

Missouri: R. C. Davis, Charleston; T. H. Henning, Concordia; George Kemper, Dutzow;

L. T. Hall and P. C. Knowlton, Kirkwood; F. M. Sheppard, Louisiana; Ralph W. Taylor, Martinsburg; F. O. Bauer, Maplewood; J. R. Harper, Mexico; J. L. McCullough and H. L. McCullough, Montgomery; F. E. Robison, Palmyra; Henry H. Green, Pattonburg; J. E. Clarke, St. Charles; C. E. Bolte and Harry B. Bolte, Slater; F. W. Lipscomb, Springfield; J. T. Bentley, Watson.

Nebraska: B. W. Larson, Kimball; E. S. Young, Lyman; John R. Jiridon, Morrill.

New Mexico: J. W. Wilkinson, Clovis.

New York: F. M. McIntyre, Potsdam; Lionel True, Springville.

North Carolina: C. F. Morriss, Charlotte.

Ohio: E. C. Elkenberry, Camden; Howard L. Hockman, Canal Winchester; H. F. Funk, Lodi; Ed. Hammel, Pittsburg.

Oklahoma: W. E. Shepherd, Hobart.

Pennsylvania: J. Ralph Major and J. A. Trinley, Linfield.

South Dakota: E. H. Sexauer, Brookings.

Tennessee: C. T. McCormack, Bristol; J. W. Jefferson, Union City.

Texas: Frank Davis, Marshall.

Central Markets and Buyer Representatives

Terminal market men and grain buyers from all over the country appeared at the convention. Herewith they are listed, alphabetically, by cities:

Arkansas City, Kan., J. E. Ogren, Atlanta, Ga., Emory Cooke, Amarillo, Tex., A. A. Hen neman, Battle Creek, Mich., Fred K. Zinn, Birmingham, Ala., R. C. Hemphill, Jr., and Chas. F. Willen, Bloomington, Ill., R. C. Baldwin, H. C. Banks, R. Rockwood, Buffalo, N. Y., John N. Anderson, Kellogg Grain & Elev. Co., M. F. Conn, O. E. Auerbach.

Cairo, Ill., O. B. Hastings, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Guy E. Hillier, S. W. Wilder, Tudor Wilder, Champaign, Ill., Virgil A. Wiese, Lowell Hoit & Co.

Chicago, F. T. Bascom, M. R. Glaser, F. G. Horner, F. A. Jost, J. D. McClintock, John J. Murphy, J. G. Ortel (Burlington), C. D. Sturtevant and Austin D. Sturtevant, of Bartlett Frazier Co.; F. A. Miller and K. B. Pierce, of James E. Bennett & Co.; Joe Nellis, George E. Booth, R. O. Cromwell, E. F. Thompson, Art Torkelson (Ft. Dodge); Wm. Tucker (Minonk), of Lamson Bros. & Co.; A. C. Robinson, Philip C. Sayles, of Carhill Grain Co.; Richard Uhlmann and M. L. Vehon.

Cleveland, O., F. E. Watkins.

Dallas, Tex., G. H. Rogers, J. C. Crouch, Gordon C. Harston, Davenport, Ia., Bert Dow, Wallace Lerigo, Decatur, Ill., John Clark, Jr., E. B. Evans, H. W. Glessner, A. L. Hight, J. C. Hight, Wm. Hight, H. J. Kapp, Eugene H. LeGrand, Ross Livergood (E. W. Bailey & Co.), Des Moines, Ia., W. H. Harter, Detroit, F. G. Emmons.

Enid, Okla., Ben Feuquay, A. R. Hacker, Cecil E. Munn, Evansville, Ind., Paul A. Pritchard, Ft. Dodge, Ia., C. A. Bulpitt, Ft. Worth, Tex., C. M. Carter, R. T. Dorsey, W. W. Manning, W. W. Manning, Jr., Leo Potishman.

Houston, Tex., Chas. P. Shearn, Jr., Geo. Colby, Hutchinson, Kans., A. W. Estes and W. C. Fuller.

[Concluded on column 3 facing page.]



Warning Confronting Those Who Entered Merchants Exchange Hotel to Enjoy Carnival.



The Rostrum on the Merchants Exchange Floor was Decorated with Flags and Flowers.

Entertainment of the Ladies

The Ladies Com'ite made St. Louis' hospitality distinctive with southern charm and northern enthusiasm. Mrs. J. M. Adam, the chairman, was tireless in her plans and attentions, despite the heat, as were the gracious members, Mesdames Eugene Dryer, vice-chmn.; Roger P. Annan, J. O. Ballard, A. H. Beardsley, Ward A. Brown, J. H. Caldwell, Sr., R. R. De Armond, Arthur Kilz, P. C. Knowlton, T. K. Martin, W. J. Niergarth, C. B. Rader, L. F. Schultz and Miss Marion Woods, Sec'y.

On Thursday, 132 of the visiting ladies attended the bridge luncheon and fashion show at Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. Attendance prizes were awarded and Mrs. John T. Buchanan of Omaha won a lovely gown, Mrs. C. B. Rader of St. Louis won the second dress and Mrs. A. H. Meinershagen of Higginsville, Mo., won the third.

There were gasps of delight over the beautiful bags which were won by Mrs. R. T. Miles of Chicago, Mrs. T. B. Armstrong of Kansas City, Kan., Mrs. G. G. Steere of Los Angeles, Alma L. Drews, St. Louis, and Mrs. L. F. Schultz of St. Louis.

At the bridge tables pairs of clips, set in brilliants were presented to the winners. The fortunate ones were Mesdames G. H. Rogers of Dallas, Tex., Ed. Hammel of Pittsburg, Ohio; Lowell Hutchinson, Arlington, Ind.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; J. E. Clarke, St. Charles, Mo.; M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee; Harry A. Adam, St. Louis; G. A. Pritchard, Indianapolis, and J. Temple Bentley of Watson, Mo.

Thursday eve the ladies joined in the carnival at the Merchants Exchange.

On Friday the ladies were taken over the vast acreage of the Anheuser Busch plant, jumped on the fast-moving escalators with many squeals, were the guests of the brewery for luncheon where many of the ladies horrified their hosts by drinking water instead of the free-flowing Budweiser. At the famous St. Louis zoo, monkeys played an orchestra especially for the wives of grain-dealers, the lions performed for their fearless trainer, but the most courageous show was staged by Sam P. Mason of Sioux City, who handled a 6½ ft. Brooksi kingsnake from Florida and then offered it to the ladies. All stepped back save Mrs. D. P. Simison of Romney, Ind., who took it in her hands and then unshrinkingly allowed the keeper to put it around her neck. At home, she says, she has been afraid of a gartersnake. The ladies felt

Mrs. Simison should be awarded nothing less than a croix de guerre.

A trip thru the Art Museum and to view the truly remarkable collection of Lindbergh trophies left beautiful memories.

Many of the ladies attended the thrilling games of the Cardinals and Dodgers, while their husbands were winning the forty or more handsome golf prizes which were later presented with much acclaim at the banquet, Friday evening at the Jefferson Hotel.

It was just like Christmas with the only difference that each man had great difficulty in deciding whether to select a gift which he preferred personally or one which the "missus" would like.

In fact, the ladies had such a delightful time every day they will insist on accompanying their husbands to every national convention of grain and feed dealers hereafter.

Fire Insurance Men at St. Louis Convention

The Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies were well represented at the St. Louis Convention of the National Ass'n with 14 of their men present to greet their policyholders. Those in attendance were the following:

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: O. M. Earl, R. D. McDaniel, H. E. Hanson.

Millers National Insurance Co.: V. R. Johnson, A. R. Schroeder, V. L. Parmentier, H. H. Hawlick.

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Assn. of Illinois: C. D. Tompkins, J. M. Schoonover, W. H. Raith, E. E. Meek, J. J. Droste.

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: L. P. Dendel.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau: C. W. Gustafson.

This group took occasion during the grain dealers' convention to meet together to discuss several special problems of fire prevention in mills and elevators. A convention within a convention, as it were.

Some of the foregoing men attended the annual convention of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors which met at the Jefferson Hotel during the first half of the week. The companies were honored by the election of Mr. Gustafson to the presidency of the Association and Mr. Dendel to the chairmanship of its Executive Committee.

Central Markets and Buyer Representatives

[Continued from facing page.]

Indianapolis, Ind., S. M. Allen, Jr., E. A. Allison, Steinhart Grain Co.; Samuel R. Harrell and Edward P. Costello of Acme-Evans Co.; Wm. L. Honeycutt, Lew Hill, Lew Hill Grain Co.; Ed. K. Shepperd and O. P. Larrimore of Cleveland Grain Co.; E. M. McClelland, Early & Daniel Co.; and E. F. Winslow.

Jacksonville, Fla., F. W. Putnam.

Kansas City, Mo., E. A. Cayce; O. T. Cooke, C. H. Cotton; B. L. Hargis; E. M. Hinds of B. C. Christopher & Co.; Earl A. Hogan; R. A. Kelly; Fred L. Klecan of James E. Bennett & Co.; Henry Lichtig; W. W. Marshall; S. C. Masters; Wm. J. McNell; E. C. Meserve; B. J. O Dowd and Frank A. Thies; Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Gr. Co.; C. O. Pollock, J. F. Parks, John Stark, H. J. Sosland of Moore-Seaver Grain Co.; O. A. Severance; R. H. Sturtevant; E. H. Sullivan and Dick Wood.

Lafayette, Ind., Jesse Young, Los Angeles, Calif., G. G. Steere, Louisville, Ky., Edwin F. Schwab and Rees H. Dickson.

Memphis, Tenn., Embry E. Anderson, Robert N. Archer, J. B. Horton, Mr. Heckle; Chas. G. Robinson of Scruggs, Robinson Co.

Milwaukee, O. R. Sickert, Pres. Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; W. A. Hottensen, W. M. Bell Co.; E. E. La Budde, La Budde Feed & Grain Co.; J. P. Hessburg, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; Earl L. Ferguson, Milwaukee Ass'n of Commerce and J. W. Jouno, Donahue-Stratton Co.

Minneapolis, O. F. Bast, C. C. Baker; S. W. Drever; James F. Mullin; H. L. Reinshagen; L. C. Newsome; James A. Gould; Harry G. Gowan; John B. Fudall; F. W. Drum, E. J. Grimes and Julius Hendel, Cargill Elevator Co.; Arthur G. Hessburg; F. Peavey-Heffelfinger and J. L. Hanly.

Nashville, Tenn., J. C. Knox; Harry Williams and R. W. Hale, New Orleans, La., E. L. Betzer; G. P. Gallenile; W. L. Richeson and M. A. Wetmore.

Omaha, Nebr., John C. Ackerman; F. C. Bell; J. T. Buchanan; W. T. Burns; M. I. Dolphin; John S. Hedelund; J. A. Linderholm of Crowell Elev. Co.; Frank P. Manchester, sec'y Omaha Grain Exchange; R. E. Miller; Frank Taylor; Tilma O. Moe of Cargill Grain Co.; J. L. Welsh; R. M. Scoular of Scoular Bishop Grain Co.

Peoria, Ill., H. M. Barlow of Jas. E. Bennett & Co.; H. H. Dewey, W. W. Dewey & Sons, John R. Loffgren, sec'y Peoria Board of Trade; B. E. Wrigley, Turner-Hudnut Co.

Philadelphia, John H. Frazier, sec'y Commercial Exchange and Seth McClintick, Portland, Ore., Hugh A. Martin.

St. Joseph, Mo., H. L. Dannen; A. R. Taylor of Jno. Kellogg Co. Sioux City, Ia., J. B. Roberts; Frank O. Lenoir and S. P. Mason, San Francisco, J. H. Scott, Streater, Ill., Howard A. Stotler.

Toledo and Metamora, S. L. Rice of Rice Grain Co. Topeka, Kans., E. A. Derby, Wichita, Kans., E. H. Batt and W. E. Root.

The St. Louis Ladies Committee



Front row, left to right: Mrs. John Caldwell, Sr., Mrs. E. C. Dreyer, Mrs. C. B. Rader, Miss Marion Wood, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Mrs. Arthur Kilz.

Back row, left to right: Mrs. J. O. Ballard, Mrs. Roger Annan, Mrs. R. R. DeArmond, Mrs. J. M. Adam, Mrs. L. F. Schultz, Mrs. Pete Knowlton.

Weighmasters Define Hopper Scale Test

VICE PRES. J. A. SCHMITZ, Chicago, presided over the 18th annual convention of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Sept. 19.

VICE PRES. SCHMITZ pointed out the benefits of the ass'n in the chairman's annual address, saying:

Chairman Schmitz' Address

That our Ass'n has been worth while is amply proven by the many achievements that must be credited to its activities during its existence.

This Ass'n has always pointed the way in the matter of weights and weighing and the progress made in our occupation is due in a very large part to the labors and the initiative of the men who comprise our membership. I believe it is good for us to be criticized for our shortcomings, but I also believe that a measure of praise will no less spur us on in our endeavor to improve our work.

If there is to be continued improvement in the matter of weights and weighing we must not relax our supervision over scales and weighing methods; we must strive to eliminate all those conditions that are a hazard to accurate weights. I refer not only to inaccurate scales and imperfect grain handling equipment but also to inadequate records, incorrect methods and weighing practices. There can be no doubt that the improvements made at terminal grain weighing points do, in a measure, have their effect on the grain weighing equipment used thruout the country; and any improvement in weighing methods and scales at country shipping points tends to reduce the trouble of terminal weighmasters. Therefore, I feel that every terminal grain weighmaster should do a certain amount of missionary work among the men in the grain trade whose grain he weighs.

I am sorry to inform you that our President, Mr. Juneau, is unable to be with us today. His absence is unavoidable.

Change in Track Scale Specifications

When the matter of permitting a change in the specifications for track scales (so that scales of a lower capacity might be accepted for grain weighing) came before the National Scale Men's Ass'n at their convention at Chicago in April, 1930, the Scale Men's Ass'n endorsed the proposed specifications under the following conditions: (a) Where the gross weight of cars will not exceed 180,000 pounds; (b) where the length of wheel base of cars will not exceed 45 feet; (c) where the cars will not be weighed one truck at a time—and not under any other conditions. Included in the changes made in the specifications originally presented was the amendment to change Section XXIV—Paragraph 2 to read: "The section modulus of each weighbridge girder shall be not less than 130." Later the same month the American Railway Engineering Ass'n also endorsed the specifications subject to the above restrictions.

These specifications were termed "specifications for the manufacture and installation of

railroad track scales for light industrial service." They specified a sectional capacity of 50 tons and a maximum length of 46 feet and that the scales were to be of the four section type. To the lesser requirements of sectional capacity and length, were added other economies both in the manufacture of the scale parts and in the construction and installation of the scale. It was argued that the smaller rated capacity justified the economies effected through the lesser requirements. As stated the National Scale Men's Ass'n endorsed the specifications as amended.

At the annual Weighmasters' meeting in 1929 (the year before), these specifications were discussed, and if my memory serves me correctly, they were not endorsed, nor was there any change made at that time in our track scales specifications previously adopted and which are practically identical with those set forth in Bureau of Standards Circular No. 83.

Now, portions of the specifications here submitted by the Chairman of the A. R. E. A. Com'te and which he terms "for track scales used for grain weighing" are not in strict accord with the specifications termed "railway track scales for light industrial service." There are differences in a number of minor requirements but the principal differences are (1) these specifications give a permissible length of 50 feet instead of 46 feet; (2) there is no restriction as to the size of the load nor to the placing of cars on the scales as is provided in the specifications for scales "for light industrial service." These latter two items were insisted upon by the National Scale Men's Ass'n before they endorsed the specifications submitted to them in April, 1930. The specifications covered by Bureau of Standards Circular No. 83, as you know, provide a 60 ton sectional capacity for scales 50 feet in length.

HARRY MAYER, scale inspector, C. & N. W. Ry., proposed a standard test and inspection of hand-operated hopper scales. He said:

Scale Men's Com'te Report

For the purpose of establishing a uniform and adequate standard of practice, the National Scale Men's Ass'n defines herein what shall be considered a Standard Test and Inspection of a Hand Operated Grain Hopper Scale.

1. **Test Equipment:** The equipment required for testing purposes shall consist of:

1. **Counterpoise Standards.** A sufficient number of standard weights of suitable form and denomination for application to the scale counterpoise hanger in testing the lever ratio and the poise value. These standards shall be adjusted to National Bureau of Standards "Class B" tolerance. (See table I.)

2. **Test Weights.** A quantity of 50 lb. cast iron test weights, each standardized to within ten grains and maintained within 50 grains of the nominal value; the aggregate nominal value of the test weights employed for a test shall be not less than 8 per cent of the nominal capacity of the scale.

3. **Target and Indicator.** A target bearing ruled horizontal lines approximately 1/16 inch apart, to be mounted on the weighbeam. An indicator terminating in a horizontal knife-like tip, to be mounted on the trig loop fixture.

4. **Inspector's Balance.** A precision balance for comparison of the scale counterpoise weights with the inspector's standards.

Note: Wherever practicable means shall be provided for suspending test loads at the corners of the scale with the center of the test loads vertically below the centers of the main lever load bearings.

II. Test Procedure.

1. **Concentration of Test Loads.** This definition contemplates that normally the test loads shall be applied so as to distribute their weight equally on the four corners of the scale. However, in the case of new scales or of newly rebuilt scales, or if tests within distributed loads develop errors in excess of the allowable tolerance, the test loads shall be applied to the individual corners in succession as hereinafter specified.

2. **Distributed Load Tests, Hopper Empty.**

The target and indicator shall be firmly secured in their respective positions so as to constitute means for precise observation of the balance conditions. Air currents and other sources of disturbance shall be eliminated as completely as practicable. The scale shall then be tested, with the hopper empty, in the following manner:

a. Balance the weighbeam.

b. Observe and record the value of the Sensibility Reciprocal.

c. Apply to the scale, with reasonably uniform distribution of weight, a test load consisting of 50 lb. test weights and equal in value to not less than 8 per cent of the scale's nominal capacity. Apply to the counterpoise hanger standard weights of the value required to accurately balance the weighbeam.

d. Observe and record any difference between the value of the applied test load and the "equivalent value" of the applied counterpoise standards.

e. Observe and record the value of the Sensibility Reciprocal.

f. Compare and record the value of poise with standard counterpoise weights on plain beams.

g. Remove the test load and the counterpoise standards.

h. Observe and record the condition of balance.

Note: On all weighbeams of the full capacity type, the poise indications shall be compared with the equivalent indications of the counterpoise standards.

3. **Distributed Load Test, Hopper Loaded.** Load the hopper with grain to its nominal capacity less an amount equal to the value of the test load to be applied. Balance the weighbeam with the scale counterpoise weights. In case of full capacity beams, balance the beam by moving main poise. After a sufficient lapse of time observe the condition of balance to determine whether leakage occurs at the gate valves. When it has been established that conditions are satisfactory, repeat the procedure prescribed in II-2.

4. **Corner Tests.** When required for the special cases cited in II-1 hereof, corner tests shall be applied as follows: With the hopper empty apply one-fourth of the total test weight load

[Continued on page 263.]

The Weighmasters Meeting Included Several Inspectors and Ladies



Front row, left to right: J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, vice-pres. Chief Weighmasters Ass'n; Mesdames Paul Larson, T. B. Armstrong, J. A. Schmitz, C. A. King, and M. H. Ladd; R. R. DeArmond, St. Louis; H. R. Clark, Omaha, sec'y-treas. Chief Weighmasters Ass'n; G. C. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; S. A. Holder, Indianapolis, retiring pres. Chief Inspectors Ass'n.

Back row, left to right: Paul Larson, Sioux City, Ia., pres.-elect Chief Inspectors Ass'n; T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City, sec'y-treas.-elect Chief Inspectors Ass'n; C. A. King, Chicago; M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee; F. H. Schlinkert, St. Louis; Harry Mayer, C. & N. W. Ry.; C. R. Letzkus, Chicago; F. W. Rhodes, Enid, Okla.; Harry M. Roeser, Chicago.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Turlock, Cal.—The Peerless Milling Co. recently opened its new plant and warehouse here which represents an investment of \$20,000, with an additional \$10,000 worth of machinery, including a bean cleaning and grading machine, feed mixer, barley grinder, barley roller and a feed grinder. The Peerless Co. also maintains branches in Lodi, Manteca, Modesto and Escalon and a home office at Stockton.

Sacramento, Cal.—While we are awaiting a definite ruling from the attorney general we advise all members to continue deducting the tare for grain bags and to pay the new salvage value called for in Senate Bill 18, known as the "sack bill," now Chapter 219 Calif. Statutes of 1935. When deducting the tare for the bag, buyer will have to pay the seller whether he is a farmer or seller $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents each for new bags and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents each for used or second hand bags. We quote the entire law: "Section 1. Every person who purchases fruit, grain, or wool in burlap bags owned by the seller and deducts a tare on account of such bag, shall pay to the seller thereof at the time of delivery the salvage value of such bag after using.—I. J. Stromnes, sec'y California, Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Locust Hill, Ont.—An elevator owned by Edward Anthistle and the C. P. R. station at this point, which is three miles east of Markham, Ont., burned on Sept. 8; loss, \$11,000; elevator partly insured.

Toronto, Ont.—Contract has been awarded for the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. addition to the terminal house of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., at Queen's Quay on Toronto harbor, doubling the capacity of the present elevator, and, including the Sarnia elevator, giving the company a total storage capacity of 7,000,000 bus. Gordon C. Leitch is general manager of the company, which also operates a large feed plant here.

Winnipeg, Man.—Officers of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were elected by acclamation on Sept. 11, and were as follows: Pres., Rupert C. Reece; vice-pres., W. J. Dowler; vice-pres., Henry Gauer. The personnel of the new council is as follows: C. E. Austin, C. E. Eggleston, R. T. Evans, C. C. Fields, L. D. Godfrey, C. E. Hayles, J. W. Horn, S. N. Jones, R. W. Milner, J. R. Murray, A. C. Reid and Sidney T. Smith. The com'tee on arbitration is composed of C. E. Eggleston, H. Sellers, C. G. Smith, F. O. Fowler, G. R. Severson, R. D. Smith, S. N. Jones. Com'tee on appeals: W. R. Bawlf, W. H. McWilliams, J. A. Richardson, C. E. Hayles, E. S. Parker, A. P. White, W. A. Murphy.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. plans the construction of a mill here for the manufacture of its Pride of the Rockies flour, including wheat storage bins having a capacity of 300,000 bus. and to be ready for operation in time for next year's crop. The plant will be located near the 20th St. viaduct.

ILLINOIS

Weldon, Ill.—An elevator lift was recently installed in the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Ocoya, Ill.—Painting of the elevator of the Ocoya Co-op. Grain Co. is scheduled for an early date.

Gardner, Ill.—New Fairbanks Truck Scales have been installed by the Treasure Grain Co.

Elwood, Ill.—The coal sheds of the Elwood Farmers Grain Co. have been painted a slate gray.

Manito, Ill.—The Manito Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Richard Talbott manager of its elevator, succeeding L. E. Talbott.

Tuscola, Ill.—The Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. has just installed larger scales, necessitating enlargement of the pit and platform.

Birds Bridge (Minooka p. o.), Ill.—A new corn crib and a coal shed have been built at the local elevator of the Joliet Grain Co.

Esmond, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co. has appointed Evan Woodard, formerly of Fairdale, manager of its elevator, succeeding H. Hanson, resigned.

Cutler, Ill.—The plant of the Iroquois Seed Co. has been acquired by the National Mills, recently incorporated to conduct a soybean processing business at Quincy, Ill.

Easton, Ill.—LeRoy Allison, son of W. F. Allison, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Mason City, has been made manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Glenarm, Ill.—A new $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton International Truck with dual rear wheels has just been bot by the Glenarm Grain Co. This gives the company two trucks of its own for pick-up and delivery service.

Morris, Ill.—The Square Deal Grain Co., now operating three Dodge trucks in hauling grain from farms, is reported as contemplating purchase of two more if corn yields materialize as well as they promise.

Decatur, Ill.—Fire starting in one of the conveyors of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co.'s elevator, on Sept. 1, was discovered in time and put out with hand fire extinguishers aided by the local fire department.

Wyoming, Ill.—A coal shed belonging to the Wyoming Grain Co. burned early Sunday morning, Sept. 15; loss, about \$750; not covered by insurance. The building had often been used as a camping place for tramps.

Adrian, Ill.—We leased the elevator that J. G. Schneider operated here as the J. G. Schneider Elvtr. Co. We are also operating the elevator at Burnside in connection with the Adrian elevator.—Burnside Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Clinton, Ill.—The frame building formerly used by the DeWitt County Co-op. Grain Co. as an office building and discarded several months ago when a new brick building was completed, has been sold and will be used as a garage.

Mayview, Ill.—Ernest C. Sadoris, 65 years of age, died at his home in St. Joseph, on Sept. 9, following an illness of several months. Mr. Sadoris came to Mayview in 1904, where he opened the grain business which he operated until his death. His widow survives.

Minonk, Ill.—J. A. King, of Atlanta, is the new manager of the Terminal Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Horace A. Hazen. Mr. King was in the grain business at Atlanta for 20 years, up until last July, when he closed out his business. He will move his family to this city.

Chrisman, Ill.—C. W. Balsley is again soliciting subscriptions without authority from us and without remitting money collected. No one by that name has ever been in the employ of the Grain Dealers Journal or its successor, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated.—Charles S. Clark, mgr.

Quincy, Ill.—We are establishing a plant here for the purpose of processing soybeans and at a later date giving consideration to the feed and seed business. We are installing Anderson Expellers and expect the plant to be ready for operation Oct. 15.—National Mills, Inc., J. H. Ball, pres.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A cigarette stub carelessly thrown into hay in a building owned by the Toberman Grain Co. was blamed for the fire that destroyed three buildings and damaged six; loss, estimated at \$72,000; partly insured. The Toberman building, filled with hay, was one of the three destroyed.

Princeton, Ill.—It is reported that a farmer who signed the name of Walter James to a check for \$83.78 and gave it to Burt McInturf, manager of the Princeton Elvtr. & Coal Co.'s elevator, in payment for 100 bus. of corn, is being sought by local and county police, as no such man had an account at the Ladd Farmers & Miners Bank, on which the check was drawn. The man was between 35 and 40 years old, was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, wore overalls and a jacket and was driving a Ford A truck. At last report no trace of him had been found.



General business gaining—grain crops better than we expected—especially corn. More people working—more will soon have jobs—more twirling spindles—more turning wheels. So everybody to the oars—with a lot of enthusiasm—with pull and determination—bulls on the United States. Work—optimistic endeavor—is the only way out—nothing else much counts.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,700 net to the buyer, a gain of \$300 over the preceding sale.

The proposed amendment to rule 131 changing regulations governing the gratuity fund of the Board of Trade was voted upon with 115 for and 570 against.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion was again, for the fourth consecutive time, named champion drum and bugle corps at the state Legion convention held in Quincy late last month.

New members of the Board of Trade include Hulburd Johnston, of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler. Memberships transferred: Andrew J. Berens, Harold J. Kircher and Estate of John Kellogg. Retired from partnership: James M. Fox, of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

New attorneys, Hopkins, Starr & Godman, in place of Michael Gesas, appeared Sept. 16 before Judge Holly and obtained consent to the hearing of additional arguments on the dissolution of the injunction restraining the Board of Trade from disciplining the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. and the Board of Trade members representing the company.

Edward F. Chapin, at the time of his retirement in 1928 the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home in Highland Park (a suburb of Chicago) on Sept. 17, at the age of 89 years. Mr. Chapin operated on the board for 52 years and was said to be the oldest provision trader in the world. For 10 years he was in the packing business and later with the grain commission firm of Rumsey & Co.

Simon Wexler is charged by the Sec'y of Agriculture with having on Nov. 21 sold for his Simon Wexler account 500,000 bus. May wheat at 92 and bot at the same time 500,000 bus. for his Lottie Wexler account, made fictitious trades of 1,800,000 bus. May rye Dec. 11, 1933, when total transactions in May rye were 2,330,000 bus., and by setting off sales of 900 bus. effected a fictitious loss of \$30,867. Lottie is his wife. Max Nierman cleared these trades for him as bona fide transactions. Evidence on the charges will be taken by a referee and submitted to the Sec'y of Agriculture, the Sec'y of Commerce and the Attorney-General, constituting the Grain Futures Commission.

INDIANA

Greensburg, Ind.—The Decatur County Co-op. Ass'n has been licensed as a public warehouse.

Jonesboro, Ind.—I. A. Burton has leased the feed mill formerly owned by R. L. Miller, deceased.—L.

Red Key, Ind.—The Louis McVey elevator office has been broken into on two recent occasions when a radio was stolen and the safe broken.—L.

Decatur, Ind.—Burk Elvtr. Co. has installed a 15-ton truck scale and a Blue-Streak Cracker and Grader.—L.

Milford, Ind.—The Milford Grain & Milling Co. has installed a new McMillin electric truck hoist.—L.

Maxwell, Ind.—Lightning slightly damaged the elevator of Baxter McBane, G. B. McBane and H. A. Cranfill in July.

Cambridge City, Ind.—A corn and grain cleaner has been installed for the Imperial Mills by the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Bentonville, Ind.—The Milroy Grain Co.'s elevator here has been leased to the Rush County Mills, which will continue its operation.

South Wanatah, Ind.—Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. has built a new concrete coal shed and installed a portable conveyor for unloading.—L.

Lapaz, Ind.—The Lapaz Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Sheller, elevator, reel, spout equipment, hammer mill feeder, etc., furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Lucerne, Ind.—After pleading guilty to having robbed the Lucerne Grain Elvtr., Charles N. Bugby was sentenced to serve two years in the Indiana Reformatory.

Huntington, Ind.—The C. E. Bash Grain Co. is getting its elevator in shape for handling the new corn by installing a type A McMillin Truck and Wagon Dump.—W. W. Pearson.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Albert R. Hopkins, of the old firm of Babcock & Hopkins, grain dealers, died Sept. 10, at the age of 66 years. He is survived by his wife and 14-year-old daughter.

Argos, Ind.—George E. Metzger, of Laketon, Ind., has purchased the stock and leased the elevator here from W. A. Meloy, taking it over on Sept. 16. Mr. Meloy plans on spending the winter in Florida.

Earl Park, Ind.—The Garrison Grain Co. has decided it is too slow to scoop these big trucks and so is equipping its plant with a type B McMillin Dump to handle the coming big corn crop.—W. W. Pearson.

South Whitley, Ind.—Lloyd Rumsyre, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned after 13 years and become connected with a twine and cordage company at Peoria, Ill. Walter Penrod has succeeded him here.

Belshaw (Lowell p. o.), Ind.—We have just recently purchased a new Dodge Truck and have also installed a new McMillin Truck Hoist to give better service to our patrons.—Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co., F. A. Dahl, mgr.

Ade, Ind.—Clarence O. Gifford, who for many years operated the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here but in recent years had resided at Galveston, Ind., died at his home there on Sept. 3. He had been in poor health for several years.

Berne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting in this city, above the Peoples Restaurant, Sept. 17, at 7 p. m., a dinner preceding the business meeting, which was in charge of A. W. Snyder, of Bluffton.

Crown Point, Ind.—The many friends of E. K. Sowash, ex-pres. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, will be pleased to know that he is rapidly recovering from his recent somersaults in an automobile. X-rays disclose no broken bones or internal injuries. While Eph is now convinced he bruises easily, he heals quickly.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd is now comfortably located at Hendersonville, N. C., which he claims is 2,100 feet nearer heaven than Miami Beach. Altho Bert spends much time in bed he is going to snap out of his nervous condition before long and get back to work. His host of friends are pulling for his early recovery.

Rochester, Ind.—The Wilson Coal & Grain Co. has purchased the Rochester Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and will operate this business and its own as two separate units under the name of the Wilson Coal & Grain Co., with Mr. Wilson's son Russell, who has been managing the elevator and yards at E. 9th St. for several months past, as manager. John Werner, former manager of the Rochester Co-op. Elvtr. Co., will devote his whole time to his insurance business.

Bicknell, Ind.—Reports regarding the condition of O. L. Barr, of this city, who is in St. Vincent Hospital, Indianapolis, following an auto accident in that city, as reported in the Journals last number, indicate that he is getting along remarkably well. In addition to his left leg being broken in four places, his right leg was badly bruised and the lower part of his spine injured. But his brave spirit is undaunted. His many friends join with the Journals in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Warning

Do not pay money to C. Balsley, alias C. M. Balsley, alias W. H. Balsley, for subscriptions to the Grain Dealers Journal or its successor the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. A solicitor using the name Balsley has been collecting money for subscriptions without authority and without turning money over to us. No member of the Balsley family has ever been connected with this Journal in any capacity. Information leading to solicitor's conviction for obtaining money under false pretenses is earnestly requested.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

IOWA

Massena, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator.

Sioux City, Ia.—Bill's Milling & Feed Co.'s plant burned during the night of Sept. 7; loss, estimated at \$25,000.

West Bend, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans construction of a 22-bu. annex on the east side of its elevator soon.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its elevator driveway and approaches in order to accommodate large sized trucks.

Wellsburg, Ia.—Cornelius Meyer, formerly of Stout, has been appointed manager of George Potgeter's elevator at this point and is moving his family here.

Davenport, Ia.—Mrs. Frank C. Blodgett, wife of Frank Blodgett, manager of the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died Sept. 1, after a three months' illness. Besides her husband, one son survives.

Lake City, Ia.—L. H. Adams & Co. recently had a new galvanized iron roof put on their elevator and annex by the Van Ness Const. Co. Earlier this year the Van Ness Co. widened their driveway and built five overhead bins.

Mt. Hamill, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Sept. 13 and the cash register robbed of \$5. Entrance being gained by breaking the glass in the office door. The safe, left open and containing only papers, was unmolested.

Knierim, Ia.—Improvements have just been finished on the Knierim Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator at this point. The driveway was widened and a new Clow-Winters Head Drive was installed, also a new Bender Worm Gear Dump and the building was covered with galvanized iron.

Orange City, Ia.—The loss sustained by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. in the fire of Sept. 5 (reported in the Journals last number) was about \$50,000 to the elevator and feed mill and machinery, not including the 6,000 bus. of grain that was destroyed also. The loss was covered by insurance. Some feed was saved.

Dakota City, Ia.—The Brown Mill here, built in 1855, began operation on Sept. 2 under a new organization, with Ben Miller Brown, formerly a broker of Minneapolis and Duluth, who has purchased an interest in the business, as manager. A specialty will be made of a product to be known as "Farmer Brown's Feed."

Evanston, Ia.—Work on the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. at this point has been completed by the Van Ness Const. Co. The elevator was completely overhauled, the driveway widened, new foundations were put in, and the building was covered with galvanized iron. A new Clow-Winters Air Dump, new leg belt and cups and a new 15-ton truck scale were installed.

Montezuma, Ia.—Raymond Long is organizing a feed company, to be known as the Central Iowa Yeast Feed Co., for the sale of a feed composed of yeast, buttermilk and minerals, prepared and manufactured by the Linn County Mfg. Co., of Cedar Rapids. The formula was prepared by Long and has been approved by the state department of agriculture.

Clutier, Ia.—A few weeks ago a man bot about \$120 worth of shelled corn from Melvin Mundt, operating an elevator under his own name, paying him with a check on a Macon, Mo., bank and giving as reference a certain man in Grundy Center, whom Mr. Mundt called on the phone, getting a satisfactory endorsement. A few days later the check came back with the information that the man was unknown, and the man at Grundy Center seems to have been "planted" there for answering that phone call.

Waterloo, Ia.—A recent daily press report states that the Larrabee Bros. Coal Co. will hereafter be operated under the name of the Larrabee Coal & Grain Co., C. G. Larrabee, father of the brothers, Walter L. and Kenneth T., and who has been in the grain commission business here for 35 years, having become a partner with his sons. The elder Mr. Larrabee writes as follows: "We have not as yet started in the grain business, it may be some months before we are in a position to store again. However, it is our intention at that time to buy from the farmer and ship. At present we are devoting our time entirely to fuel. The writer has had 35 years' experience as grain solicitor and broker in this territory."

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Fire, which started in the grain storage section of the building at about 1:20 a. m., Sept. 11, partially destroyed the Amerco Feed & Milling Co.'s building; loss, about \$7,000; partly insured. Two carloads of ground oats, received at the elevator the day before, were destroyed and other grain and seed badly damaged. Rear sections of the three-story structure were completely destroyed. The company, which manufactures stock feed, flour, breakfast food and cornmeal, will rebuild immediately.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Installation of machinery at the new 650,000-bu. concrete elevator under construction here for the Quaker Oats Co. by the John S. Metcalf Co., as previously reported in the Journals, was begun on Sept. 13 and the pouring of the cement was completed last week. When completed the elevator will be 160x50 feet and 190 feet high. Wrecking of the old elevator, which occupied the site of the new structure, took from May 9 to July 15. In 26 days from the time the foundation of the new building was started, on July 16, the concrete roof was poured. The walls were raised at the average rate of 11 feet a day. Machinery for the elevator includes nine screw conveyors, two belt conveyors, two hopper scales, five elevator legs and the necessary steel spouting. The elevator will be equipped to load and unload cars on the adjoining railroad tracks. Time of completion will be about the end of October.

KANSAS

Coffeyville, Kan.—Some new equipment has been installed at the plant of the Cheerio Milling Co. which has also been thoroughly overhauled.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Two steel grain tanks have been added to the storage capacity of the Smoky Valley Roller Mills.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade membership of W. F. Alden, of the Midwest Grain Co., has been transferred to the Wallingford Grain Co., of Wichita.

Woodston, Kan.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. closed its business here for a while at least, and N. H. Crandall, the manager, is continuing the seed and feed business at the elevator on his own account.

Haven, Kan.—Elmer Lamon, who has been manager of the Red Star Milling Co.'s local elevator for the past 22 years, resigned late in August and plans to take a rest. Lloyd Dow, of Whitewater, has been appointed as his successor.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co., of Wichita, which has been operating an elevator here for a number of years, closed the local house first of this month, scarcity of wheat in this section being the reason given by the company for closing the plant.

Mahaska, Kan.—I have sold my elevator here to G. A. Lindahl & Son, of Agenda, Kan., who will take possession at once. I expect to enter the grain business at some other point soon. The Conn elevator here has also been sold and W. E. Conn says he will quit handling grain. —P. O. Murray.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The feed mixing plant of the Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. here has been leased to Nutrena Mills, Inc., which will operate it in connection with its Kansas City plant. The daily capacity of the plant is 200 tons of feed and 600 barrels of cornmeal. R. E. Whitworth will be local manager.

Spearville, Kan.—The Bowersock Mill & Power Co., elevator operator, has had a concrete foundation made for coal bins on the railroad right-of-way just across the street from the company's office. At present the bins are located west of the Jennings elevator, and are being moved for greater convenience.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—John G. Schneider, 59, retired grain and feed dealer, died of a heart ailment Sept. 7 in an ambulance on the way to a local hospital.—A. W. W.

Owensboro, Ky.—It is reported that on Sept. 26 The Rapier Sugar Food Co.'s plant (which includes an elevator), equipment and land will be sold at public auction.

Sanders, Ky.—The milling capacity of the flour mill recently leased by Warren Shirley from J. T. Pritchard will be increased and an oil engine will be installed for auxiliary power.

Falmouth, Ky.—Falmouth Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,600; incorporators: D. M. Daugherty, R. C. Shoemaker, J. W. Shewalter, Tom Crotty, J. R. Dawson, Joseph Schuett and J. F. Kelly.—A. W. W.

Glasgow, Ky.—The Glasgow Milling Co. filed suit in Federal Court in Louisville Aug. 28 seeking to recover \$4,916.32 paid the Government in processing taxes on wheat and corn. It was the third processing tax recovery suit filed here.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed Aug. 23, by Louisville creditors of the Kentucky Brewing Co. This company in 1933 started construction of an all new plant, but meeting with hard competition from old companies found marketing its product difficult.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The marriage of Ludwig Eisemann, head of the New Orleans Grain & Feed Co., to Miss Edna Goldstein took place on Aug. 31.

Shreveport, La.—The Fowler Commission Co., handling prepared feeds and flour, is now being managed by H. V. Bahlau, recently with the Cook-Bahlau Grain Co., of Pine Bluff, Ark.

MICHIGAN

Okemos, Mich.—We have installed a new ear corn crusher.—F. F. Whitmyer, Okemos Elvtr. Co.

Clinton, Mich.—The Atlas Milling Co. has installed a grain drier having a capacity of 200 bus. per hour.

Peck, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co.'s office was broken into late in August and a radio and other small articles stolen.

Morrice, Mich.—The Morrice Grain & Bean Co. has bot a new 1½-ton Ford Truck with dual rear wheels.—L. G. Rothney, mgr.

Millett, Mich.—We are just completing a 44x24-foot ironclad frame extension to our warehouse, and are increasing the size of our office.—J. T. Bird, Millett Elvtr. & Coal Co.

Shaftsbury, Mich.—The Shaftsbury Elvtr., an 8,000-bu. house on the Grand Trunk R. R., formerly operated by Jas. Shaft, was bot last July and is now operated by C. P. Keusch, formerly of Owosso.

Charlotte, Mich.—An iron-clad warehouse has been built as an extension on the elevator of the Minor Walton Bean Co., and on the extreme end of it an office, with concrete foundation is being completed.

Howell, Mich.—Community Elvtr. & Fuel Co., operated by F. S. Stiles and D. P. Lyons, who bot the elevator operated by John Wriggelsworth last July, contemplates building a warehouse extension on the office, in which to store phosphates and other sidelines. Salt and feeds will be added to the sidelines carried.

Detroit, Mich.—Installation of machinery is about completed in the new 500,000-bu. elevator of the American Malting Co., reported in the Mar. 27 Journals as under construction by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. The head house adjoining the elevator is equipped with automatic machinery for cleaning and conveying grain at the rate of 4,000 bus. an hour. The new malting plant is expected to go into production in October.

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MILLING WHEAT
ROSEN RYE
MALTING BARLEY
NATURAL PLUMP OATS
BUCKWHEAT

Ask for Samples and delivered prices
LANSING GRAIN CO., Lansing, Mich.

PawPaw, Mich.—New grinding machinery is being installed in the waterpower mill at this point recently leased by Enzian Bros. Milling Co., of Cressey, Mich., alfalfa meal manufacturers, and production is expected to start this month.

Grassmere (Bad Axe, p. o.), Mich.—Thieves entered the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Produce Co. on a recent Sunday night, but a hammer was the only thing missing. Several weeks previously the elevator was entered and some stock stolen.

Yale, Mich.—Guy M. Rowell, of the Yale Elvtr. Co., spoke over radio station WJR on the evening of Sept. 9 in the interest of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, of which he is pres. He said that about 65% of the bean crop is grown in Michigan.

Cohoctah, Mich.—We have redesigned and waterproofed the pits in our elevator. When we finish with our improvements we will have two main legs, with a friction clutch and a motor to operate both of them.—Floyd E. Lott, Floyd E. Lott & Sons.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Damage estimated at \$350 was caused by a blaze, believed to have been caused by a hot bearing, at the Watson Higgins Milling Co.'s plant early in the evening of Sept. 7, after the mill had been closed for about an hour. The fire itself caused only about \$50 damage, the rest being done by water from the automatic sprinkler. The fire was out when the fire department arrived.

Lakeview, Mich.—George Ferris has purchased a building here (formerly a tenement house, of recent years used as a garage), which he has taken down and will use the lumber for rebuilding an elevator. He has moved a shed across the tracks on to the foundation of the former elevator and will add a 6-foot upper floor to that building. Machinery is being installed and it will be ready for use soon.

Pottersville, Mich.—Extensive improvements are being made to the elevator of the Croel Elvtr. Co. The basement and work floor of the grain division are being re-arranged for more convenient operation. A store building on adjacent property, fronting Main St., has been purchased and is being turned into a feed and seed store, and office, to which the truck scale will be moved. Under construction is a 28x70-foot frame warehouse for storage of onions.—C. A. Croel.

MINNESOTA

New Munich, Minn.—Lightning damaged the elevator of A. H. Schulte on Aug. 19.

Crookston, Minn.—The C. Roe Grain Co. has purchased a new Airblast Car Loader.

Baudette, Minn.—The Waldo & Hallberg Co. recently completed a new 20x40-foot seed house.

Spring Grove, Minn.—A grain cleaning machine was recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Welch, Minn.—A feed grinding and mixing plant has been opened at this point by Clarence Nelson.

Virginia, Minn.—A general feed warehouse has been opened in the Barrett Bldg. by Goldfine's of Duluth.

Stewart, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently appointed Francis Stewart, formerly of Milroy, Minn., manager of its elevator.

Barnum, Minn.—The Barnum Farmers Co-op. Co. is constructing a new feed warehouse on the lot in the rear of the old store building.

Duluth, Minn.—William Dinham, Minneapolis, of the Dinham-Selm Co., has made application for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

Owatonna, Minn.—Burglars entered the elevator of the Farmers Merc. & Trading Co. recently, forced the safe and stole \$308, which, fortunately, was covered by burglary insurance.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Albert C. Stolte, for 21 years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, resigned recently and has taken the managership of the elevator of Musser Bros., at Fairmont, Minn.

Lewiston, Minn.—Contract for the construction of a new 20,000-bu. elevator for the Lewiston Elvtr. Co., replacing its fire loss of Aug. 22, previously reported, has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Fairmont, Minn.—Musser Bros. have appointed Albert C. Stolte, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Blue Earth, Minn., for 21 years, their grain buyer at this station.

Atwater, Minn.—Nels Nelson, former employe of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. (reported in the Journals last number as being in receivership), has leased the property and will conduct a coal and feed grinding business.

Nerstrand, Minn.—The Farmers Merc. & Elevtr. Co. plans remodeling its elevator, building an addition on the south side to house the feed machinery. Several new feed bins will be built on the north side of the structure and new feed mixing machinery will be installed.

Ada, Minn.—The Cargill Grain Co.'s local elevator burned at 1 a. m., Sept. 18; loss, including that of Oscar Boddings coal sheds and a box car, \$25,000. A passerby was reported to have heard an explosion just before the flames burst from the roof of the elevator. A stubborn blaze on the roof of the nearby Boddings elevator took some time to extinguish.

Duluth, Minn.—Howard A. Starkey, well known grain man of this city, pres. of the Consolidated Elevtr. Co., died on Sept. 12 very suddenly from heart disease, near Hinkley, Minn., while driving with his wife from Minneapolis to this city. Mr. Starkey, who was 75 years of age, came to Duluth from North Dakota in 1881 to enter the grain business here. He has been a member of the Duluth Board of Trade since 1889 and was a director at one time. His widow and two sons, Alan and Warren, both connected with the grain trade of this city, survive him.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual election of officers on Oct. 3.

Jerry Whelan has become associated with the H. F. Shepherdson Co. He was formerly with the Stuhr-Seidl Co.

Working on joint account with the Arthur McGuire Co., of this city, Lee H. Abbey is now an independent wheat trader on the Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly manager of the elevator department of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul.

The monthly dinner and business meeting of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n was held in the Nicollet Hotel on Sept. 5. The speaker of the evening was W. J. DeWinter, of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. George Levy, of L. Dreyfus & Co., Paris, France, was a guest.

The Kantar Feed Co. is a new general feed jobbing firm, with offices in the Corn Exchange Bldg., recently formed by Morris I. Kantar, who has resigned his position of vice-pres. and office manager of the I. S. Joseph Co., feed jobbers of this city, to organize the new company. Mr. Kantar has been associated with Mr. Joseph for 16 years.

MISSOURI

Sikeston, Mo.—The Sikeston Milling Co. has installed a Schutte Hammer Mill with belt drive from a motor.

Independence, Mo.—May Grain Co. recently added to its equipment a Schutte Hammer Mill with V belt drive from a 40-h.p. motor.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The local branch plant of the Jersey Cereal Co., of Cereal, Pa., started production last month. Joseph House is manager.

Leeton, Mo.—On Sept. 1 lightning slightly damaged the elevator building, machinery and power plant of J. R. Grinstead and Walter Wyatt.

St. Louis, Mo.—A reduction from \$1 to 75 cents a car in the grain weighing fee at all St. Louis public elevators where state supervision prevails has been announced.

Windsor, Mo.—We have just added to our equipment a three-pair-high Ehrsam Roller Mill for the manufacture of corn chop. We have also added a new unit for cleaning and grading corn chop.—Lingle Grain & Milling Co.

Dodson, Mo.—Fire on Sept. 11 in a former lumber yard now occupied by the May Coal & Grain Co. destroyed two sheds and a quantity of grain and feed before it was checked; loss, \$4,000, about equally divided between buildings and contents; covered by insurance.

St. Louis, Mo.—This city has made application to the P.W.A. for a loan of \$855,250 for construction of a 10,000,000-bu. grain elevator, costing \$1,550,000. The loan would be repaid thru revenue bonds supported by income from the elevator.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The Moundridge Milling Co., of Moundridge, Kans., has bot the property of the Blaker Milling Co. here, consisting of 40,000-bu. grain storage, feed mixing plant, 150-barrel corn mill unit, blending plant and a 150-barrel flour mill. R. V. McVey, former sales manager of the Blackwell Milling & Elevtr. Co., Blackwell, Okla., has been appointed manager of the local property, which will be operated as the Moundridge Milling Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—At a meeting of the directors and officers of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n here on Sept. 20 the 1% Missouri sales tax was discussed. While the state's attorney general contends that the sales tax is unconstitutional, the state's auditor has ruled that the tax must be paid on all sales of grain or feed to farmers, regardless of whether they are to be fed into livestock for sale in livestock markets, the meat of which is again taxed when sold at retail. Taxing of grain and feed gives grain dealers outside of the state a strong price advantage, since grain is handled in volume on a narrow margin, and interstate business is not taxable. Further efforts will be made by the officers of the ass'n to correct the auditor's ruling on this discrimination against agricultural interests. Should their efforts fail a test case will be taken into the courts.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Julius Mendel, of Minneapolis, on transfer from J. A. McLiney, deceased, the membership selling for \$5,500, and Joseph B. Gregg, on transfer from E. H. Gregg, no consideration being involved.

Kansas City, Kan.—After an airplane flight up the Missouri River on Sept. 7 with several army engineers, Maj. T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corp., decided that the proposed new grain elevator at Kaw Point, this city, should be fronted on the Missouri River rather than on the Kaw.

Severe injuries were suffered by Nicholas F. Noland, Jr., son of N. F. Noland, vice-pres. of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., of this city, when his car went over an embankment near Lawrence, Kan., as he was returning home from that city recently. He is in the Memorial Hospital, Lawrence, where it is said he is getting along nicely.

O. E. Schurke, who for several years has had charge of the feed and flour brokerage business here operated under the name of the Reynier Van Evera Co., has taken over the accounts, good-will and other assets of that company, which, upon the recent retirement of Mrs. Van Evera, was dissolved, and will conduct a brokerage business under his own name.

MONTANA

Sidney, Mont.—H. L. Boucher, who has been managing the Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator at Westhope, N. D., has been transferred to this point.

NEBRASKA

Loomis, Neb.—Roy Ostergen, of Holdrege, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Axtell, Neb.—The Crete Mills closed its local elevator on Aug. 31, after a run of six weeks. J. Arvid Johnson was manager.

Diller, Neb.—We expect to completely remodel both elevators [at this point and at Odell, Neb.] and build warehouses for jobbing our mill products.—O. A. Cooper Co.

Emerson, Neb.—Work is to start soon on a new storage annex for the Crowell Elevtr. Co., to be 32 feet long, 32 feet wide and 40 feet high, and to have a capacity of 30,000 bus. The Van Ness Const. Co. has the contract.

Wauneta, Neb.—D. C. Harvey has let the contract for the construction of a 25,000-bu. studded elevator to W. H. Cramer. It will be concrete hopped, iron clad and modern in every way. Mr. Harvey is a large cattle feeder here.

Dubois, Neb.—The old rock foundation on the north side of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator is being replaced with one of concrete, on which the new sill will rest. During the night of Sept. 5 the ass'n's office was broken into and the radio and some stamps stolen.

Shickley, Neb.—The Farmers Terminal Elevtr. Co., of Omaha, has had its station at this point overhauled. The leg was completely rebuilt and new concrete bin bottoms and foundations were put in. The driveway was widened two feet and a grate was put in. The Van Ness Const. Co. did the work.

Bradshaw, Neb.—C. A. Sininger opened his new elevator on Sept. 4, reported in the June 26 Journals to be built replacing an old structure which was taken down to make room for the new one. The equipment includes 24-foot scales. The new buildings are covered with galvanized iron. Ned Cramer had the contract.

Omaha, Neb.—J. H. Conrad, a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange for 30 years and engaged in the wholesale feed business for many years, died on Sept. 7 at the Immanuel Hospital, this city. He brot the first shipment of cottonseed meal and cake into this city, it is said. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Dixon, Neb.—The Crowell Elevtr. Co. has had its elevator at this point completely overhauled and new manlift, boot, leg belt and cups installed, the Van Ness Const. Co. doing the work and also making minor repairs for the Crowell Co. at its elevators located at the following Nebraska points: Pender, Magnet, Win-side, Petersburg, Raville and Dodge.

Alliance, Neb.—George Neuswanger's new storage annex has been completed and is rapidly being filled with grain. The annex will hold 125,000 bus. and is of wood construction covered with galvanized iron. Also a new three-story mill building has been erected between the elevator and the new storage house. The work was done by the Van Ness Const. Co.

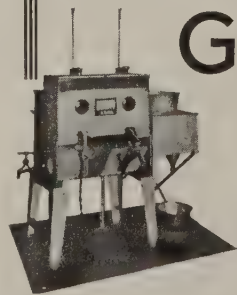
NEW ENGLAND

St. Johnsbury, Vt.—An exposure fire caused considerable damage to the feed mill of E. T. and H. K. Ide on Sept. 15.

Lowell, Mass.—"Feeds, Inc." to deal in grain and grain products; capital stock, ten shares of no par value; officers: Morris Schulman, pres.; Raphael J. Murphy, vice-pres.; A. T. Murphy, treas.—L.V.S.

Boston, Mass.—"Bob" Bacon, of the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., large factors in the trade here, planted some Argentine corn on the summer estate of his mother at Scituate, on the South Shore, this summer. A sample stalk was displayed at the Grain & Flour Exchange a few days ago. It was ten feet high, and aroused wide interest and comment in the trade. Two ears were on the stalk, unusually long ones, but they were not fully developed, owing to late planting.—L.V.S.

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NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The death of Frank J. Cunningham, a former member of the Produce Exchange occurred on Sept. 2, caused by heart trouble. He was only 39 years of age.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include R. W. Levenhagen and David A. Blanton. Associate members are: Louis E. Prina, J. A. Baer, W. C. Sawyer and M. R. Katzenberg.

New York, N. Y.—John D. Hage, a member of the Produce Exchange and a member of the exporting firm of J. D. Hage & Co., of this city, died at his home on Staten Island, Sept. 10, at the age of 81 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An agreement covering working conditions, hours and wages for the ensuing year has been signed by the mills of this city and representatives of the Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers Union, for the third successive year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is building a drier house and will install a 500-bu. Randolph Drier, with a bridge and tunnel to Elvtr. "B." A tunnel with belt conveyor is also being built to connect Elvtrs. "B" and "C." McKenzie-Hague Co. is doing the work. The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has just completed a new mill here for the extraction of oil from soybeans, the equipment of which is up-to-the-minute.

NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—A new power unit was recently installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Niagara, N. D.—The Niagara Elvtr. Co. recently sustained windstorm damage to its elevator.

Harvey, N. D.—F. F. Bayer, of Regent, N. D., is the new manager of the local Wahl & Wahl elevator.

Sherwood, N. D.—C. E. Taber, formerly of Maxbass, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Ellendale, N. D.—The Ellendale Grain & Seed Co. is constructing a new office, to be 24x32 feet in size, one story, and with a basement 20x24 feet.

Westhope, N. D.—It is reported that the Cargill Grain Co.'s local elevator is being closed and H. L. Boucher, manager, is being transferred to Sidney, Mont.

Osnabrock, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has purchased the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s building and is now having its former elevator building wrecked.

Dahlen, N. D.—After serving many years as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, William Anton has resigned and has been succeeded by Elmer Ellingson.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n has completed construction of a new 25,000-bu. elevator on the Great Northern right-of-way. The first grain was taken into the elevator on Aug. 26.

Willow City, N. D.—A new 15-ton scale has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and other improvements made. H. S. Haaland is the new manager, succeeding Guy T. Bohan, Sr., deceased.

New Rockford, N. D.—A. Rieder, formerly of Northgate, has opened the James Valley Grain Co. elevator, which has been closed for several months, for the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., which took over the elevator last spring.

The state railroad board is reported to have sent out notice to elevator men of North Dakota that they must accept any grain offered them for storage if they have room for it, regardless of its weight, this action following numerous inquiries from elevator operators asking about this point in the law. The board held that only when grain is unsound may a public warehouseman reject it when offered him for storage. The board also ordered elevators to show on all storage tickets the test weight of the grain stored, this rule to govern during the current marketing season.

OHIO

Lodi, O.—Tyler Grain Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Cincinnati, O.—E. L. Daniel has been elected treas. of Early & Daniel, succeeding the late E. J. Armbruster.

Wakeman, O.—The elevator and seed corn houses of C. S. Clark & Sons, seed corn growers, have been freshly painted.

Norwalk, O.—The driveway roof over the scale platform of the C. L. Woodward elevator has been raised to allow more room for passage of trucks.

North Baltimore, O.—The North Baltimore Grain Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the recent installation of a Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

Willshire, O.—Burglars who broke into the Willshire Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on the night of Aug. 20 were rewarded by getting nothing for their pains.

DeGraff, O.—Fire starting in a metal dust collector of the DeGraff Hay & Grain Co. destroyed the building and a quantity of ground alfalfa meal; loss, \$5,000.

Lima, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual fall meeting at the Norval Hotel, this city, on Oct. 22. A strong program is being prepared.



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Tiffin, O.—Edwin Craun, pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n and manager of Sneath-Cunningham Co. here, has just recuperated from four weeks' illness.

Wilmington, O.—R. P. Barrett, who operated an elevator here, died from a stroke at his home on Sept. 13, at the age of 76 years. His widow and five children survive.

Collins, O.—The cribbed and iron-clad elevator owned by Phil Fulstow and formerly operated under the name of Woodward & Fulstow, has been torn down and the materials sold.

Pleasant Bend, O.—The New Batavia Co-op. Co. has opened its recently purchased elevator here, which was closed for five weeks while repairs costing about \$2,500 were in progress.

Lindsey, O.—The Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. has appointed Paul Snyder manager of its elevator, succeeding Clare Bloker, resigned, who took the position temporarily after the death of Frank Ryer last spring.

New Bavaria, O.—Andrew Hornung, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was found dead in the street near his home on Sept. 12, believed to have been the victim of a heart attack. He was 50 years of age.

Circleville, O.—Concrete work on the new 150,000-bu. elevator of the Ralston-Purina Co. was completed about the middle of this month, work on the gallery, which houses the machinery, having been started the week before.

Collins, O.—The Collins Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bought a 60x40-foot barn adjacent to its property for additional warehouse room to house sidelines, and has built a garage on one end of it to house its truck.—W. H. Opfer, mgr.

Middleport, O.—The old Middleport Flour Mill, idle a long time, is being reconditioned and machinery installed preparatory to being re-opened by George W. Ackley, of Athens, O., who has leased the property from Dr. L. A. Gribble.

Avery, O.—The Avery Elvtr. & Grain Co. has been negotiating purchase of a new 15-ton truck scale with 22-foot platform, an overhead truck lift and an ear corn drag. A corn sheller already purchased will soon be installed.—Leon Gove, mgr.

Circleville, O.—Charles E. Groce, grain dealer and political leader here, died Sept. 16, at the age of 84 years. He was reported to be the oldest member of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and operated elevators at New Holland and Atlanta, O., with headquarters in this city.

Upper Sandusky, O.—About 100 attended a supper meeting of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n on the evening of Sept. 9, in the basement of one of the local churches, after enjoying a ball game and other sports in the afternoon at Harrison Smith Park. Speakers included Gus Holland, of Ft. Wayne, who spoke on soybean development, and Charles Artz, of this city.

Norwalk, O.—The Firelands Elvtr. Co., now equipped with a Burton Feed Mixer and a Kelly-Duplex Corn Cracker, as well as screw conveyors to facilitate grinding and mixing operations, is reducing its capital stock and reorganizing under the co-operative law to conform with the federal marketing act. In the future the elevator will be known as Firelands Elvtr. Ass'n. C. H. Rogers continues as manager.

OKLAHOMA

Vici, Okla.—C. O. Adair, of the Vici Roller Mill, has just installed a large hammer mill for feed grinding.

Big Cabin, Okla.—The Haney grain elevator burned during the second week of this month; loss, estimated at approximately \$8,500.

Beaver, Okla.—R. F. Wells, doing business as the R. F. Wells Grain Co., recently sustained damage to his plant in a severe windstorm.

Bennington, Okla.—W. H. Frank, of Bokchito, Okla., is remodeling the Dawson warehouse here into an elevator, where he will buy corn this fall.

Enid, Okla.—Jess Langford, who for the past four months has been handling the cash grain business of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has been made resident manager, with offices on the ground floor of the Broadway Tower.

Bokchito, Okla.—It is reported that W. H. Frank, hardware and gin man of this place, is building an elevator here.

Mangum, Okla.—We bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here and are now installing a 50-barrel flour mill in connection with same. We incorporated in Carter County, at Wilson, Okla., but voted soon thereafter to move headquarters to Mangum. Will do a general grain and mill business. Will probably be ready to run in 15 days [from Sept. 20].—Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tacoma, Wash.—The Tacoma Feed Co., Inc., has had its charter amended increasing its capital stock to \$50,000.

Kirkland, Wash.—All of the buildings of the Quality Feed Mills here are being painted, the job requiring about four weeks' time.

Sprague, Wash.—While working at the local elevator recently, Frank Brislawn had one of his fingers cut so badly that three stitches had to be taken in it.

Pendleton, Ore.—A. C. Clark, former head miller at Woodcock Bros.' mill at Maupin, Ore., has taken over a 50-barrel mill here that has not been operated for 15 years.

Mulino, Ore.—Farmers of this section are said to be organizing a co-operative ass'n for the purpose of operating a farmer-owned feed and flour mill. It is proposed to enlarge the Bain Howard Mill at this point for the storage of grain, manufacture feed and install a 60-barrel flour mill.

Portland, Ore.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n it was decided to continue the organization but to cut expenses to the limit. For many months the members have tried to obtain pay for their services in handling wheat under the export subsidy and also commissions on the Chinese deal, but have not yet succeeded. Comptroller McCarl holding up the money on technical grounds.

Spokane, Wash.—The Farmers' National Grain Corp. is spending \$20,000 on new machinery for its grain elevator, according to C. E. Johnson, manager here. Large capacity cleaning and scouring machinery will be installed in the 75,000-bu. house. In view of the heavy movement of wheat from Spokane during the present season officials deemed it advisable to make expansion of its elevator facilities.—F. K. H.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sheffield, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has repainted and repaired its local elevator.

Crandon, S. D.—The Tenney Co.'s local elevator has been re-opened with J. E. Rush, formerly of Tulare, as manager.

Estelline, S. D.—Ludwig Klukas, formerly of Balaton, Minn., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding R. H. Jones.

Ree Heights, S. D.—Mr. Sims has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. R. S. Mead, former manager, died late in July, as previously reported.

Garretson, S. D.—E. F. Baker is making improvements on his elevator, including widening the driveway two feet, moving the office so that it joins the main building and putting the scale inside the office.

Mission, S. D.—Paul A. Mock has been appointed manager of the Mission Flour & Grain Elvtr. Co.'s plant. For the past four years Mr. Mock has been connected with the Springview Flour & Grain Co. at Springview, Neb.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The Farmers Union has purchased the Eagle Roller Mills' elevator, of which Robert Beach was manager. Mr. Beach is to be transferred to another place and Orta De Hart has taken charge of the local elevator.

Crandon, S. D.—The Tenney Co. bot the coal sheds of Hayes & Lucas and also is now operating the Stahl Elvtr. here. It has put in a stock of coal and now operates the only grain elevator and grain and coal business at this point. I have been hired as manager.—J. E. Rush.

SOUTHEAST

Columbiana, Ala.—A half-ton feed mixer was recently installed by the Shelby County Milling Co.

Hilliard, Fla.—Wade Bros. Co. has installed a power corn sheller at its feed manufacturing plant here.

High Springs, Fla.—The equipment of C. G. Summers' feed plant has been improved by the addition of a molasses mixer and a half-ton batch mixer.

Bishopville, S. C.—An 800-bag per day corn mill has been completed by the Bishopville Milling Co., which has also remodeled its 100-barrel flour mill.

TENNESSEE

Columbia, Tenn.—On Sept. 10 in the plant of W. N. Butler & Co. a hot bearing on a reel burned up the reel and bran finisher.

Memphis, Tenn.—It is expected that work will get under way soon on the proposed concrete elevator on the docks of the Mississippi here, since final approval has been given by the P. W. A. at Washington for the \$625,000 loan for that purpose. It is understood that the plans and specifications for the elevator have also been approved by the P. W. A. The elevator will be leased to a private grain company.

TEXAS

Quanah, Tex.—The French Wrinkle Elvtr. burned late in August; loss, \$6,000.

Jourdanton, Tex.—Rudolph Vrana, of Dobrowolski, Tex., has purchased the feed mill here formerly operated by W. A. Winters.

Plano, Tex.—J. O. Benson has been soliciting and collecting for subscriptions to the Grain & Feed Journals without authority from us and without remitting money collected. No one by that name has ever been in our employ.—Charles S. Clark, mgr.

McKinney, Tex.—The large cornsheller building and warehouse of the Hill & Webb Grain Co. were damaged by fire early this month. The company was ready for business and receiving corn a few hours after the blaze, altho the damage was reported to be heavy.

Perryton, Tex.—A. H. Nichols, formerly with the Perryton Equity Exchange, has purchased an interest in the Ellis Grain Co. from Carl Ellis, owner, and is now manager of the company, which operates an elevator and warehouse and carries a full line of feeds and coal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Rebuilding of Universal Mills' feed plant that burned in July, as reported in the Journals at the time, is progressing rapidly and it is expected that operations will be started between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. The plant will be up-to-date in every respect and includes a 7-story structure 90x48 feet, a 2-story building 80x30, and a 1-story building 100x48 feet.

WISCONSIN

Poskin, Wis.—A former potato warehouse has been purchased by T. J. Hanson, owner and operator of the Poskin Feed Mill, which is now housed therein, where it has much larger quarters.

Superior, Wis.—Construction has been begun at the Great Northern elevator of a marine leg to unload grain from boats, to be ready for operation by Oct. 1. The new leg will be capable of unloading 15,000 bus. an hour.

Green Bay, Wis.—On Nov. 1 T. A. Strid will be in charge of purchases and sales in the local terminal elevator of the Cargill Grain Co. For the past seven years Mr. Strid has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange at Rock Rapids, Ia.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Quin Johnstone is now traveling for the Johnstone Templeton Co., in Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

E. A. Pierce & Co., who recently bot a membership in the Grain & Stock Exchange, will be represented on the floor by John P. Rugee, of the firm's local office.

P. C. Kamm Co. has just completed a general overhauling of its elevator and installed new leg belts and a 2,000-bu. barley separator.

New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange are Winthrop H. Smith (partner in E. A. Pierce & Co.), Philip G. Singer, Louis Felden and Erwin C. Uihlein.

Chief Inspectors Oppose Licensing of Samplers

[Continued from page 241.]

increase the speed at which samples may be delivered to the trading floor.

MR. RHODES: Railroads continue to urge terminal elevators to load outbound cars heavy. I would like to see some system developed to permit a "Heavy Loaded" notation on inspection certificates when samplers find it impossible to get into the car and make the proper probes.

MR. CLARK: Most terminal elevators mix grain so thoroly that a door sample will be representative.

MR. PHILLIPS: Inspectors can anticipate many of their problems by watching crop conditions.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year: Paul Larson, Sioux City, pres.; B. O. Greer, Nashville, vice-pres.; T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City, sec'y-treas.

New members admitted were N. W. Duvall, Louisville, and R. S. McCarthy, Battle Creek.

Pres.-elect Larson appointed retiring Pres. Holder to the board of directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

ATTENDANCE

AMONG those in attendance at the inspectors' meeting were: T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City; A. A. Breed, Milwaukee; H. R. Clark, Omaha; J. H. Frazier, Philadelphia; S. A. Holder, Indianapolis; M. M. Houseal, Memphis; Paul Larson, Sioux City; G. C. and F. W. Rhodes, Enid; F. B. Tompkins, Peoria; Otto A. Zimmerman, Minneapolis; O. F. Phillips, Chicago; R. S. McCarthy, Battle Creek; N. W. Duvall, Louisville.

AN excellent luncheon was enjoyed by the inspectors, their ladies and friends, following the meeting.

Specialists in

Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH ROBERTSON CO

BUILDING PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF!

Weighmasters Define Hopper Scale Test

[Continued from page 256.]

to one corner of the scale, balance the weighbeam with counterpoise standards and observe and record any indicated error. Without removing the test weights, add one-fourth of the total test weight load to a second corner, balance with counterpoise standards and observe and record any error. Continue in the same manner with the remaining corners. Repeat the entire procedure with the hopper loaded with grain as prescribed in II-2.

5. **Poise Test.** On all weighbeams the poise indications shall be compared with the equivalent indications of the counterpoise standards at test intervals. (See IV-c.)

III. Frequency of Tests.

1. Scales in regular service should be tested at intervals of not more than six months; those in intermittent service should be tested annually or more frequently as circumstances of use may require.

IV. Performance Requirements.

1. **Tolerances.** a. Errors in the weight values indicated by the counterpoise standards, under the distributed load tests herein specified or under distributed load tests made with such other combination of grain and test weight loads as the Inspector shall consider necessary, shall not exceed one-half pound per thousand pounds of applied test weights, provided that when corner tests are made, as described in II-4, the error for any corner shall not exceed twice the foregoing tolerance applied to that corner.

b. On new or newly rebuilt hopper scales a tolerance of one-half of the above values shall apply.

c. Errors in weight values indicated by a poise, when determined as prescribed in II-5, shall not exceed 5 lbs. plus and/or minus.

2. **Sensibility Reciprocal.** The value of the sensibility reciprocal shall not exceed the values shown in Table II.

(The sensibility reciprocal (S.R.) is defined as the amount of weight required to be added to or removed from the scale hopper to move the beam from a horizontal position of equilibrium in the middle of the trig loop to a position of equilibrium at the top or bottom of the trig loop.)

V. Inspection

1. **Accessory Facilities.** Supplementing the test of the scale, a thorough inspection shall be made of the facilities employed to convey grain to the scale hopper when unloading cars or from the scale hopper when loading cars. Unloading sinks, elevator legs and boots, garners, hoppers, turn heads and spouts shall be examined for leakage or other defects. In this examination the Inspector should be guided by the instructions contained in:

American Railway Association Grain Circular No. 1.

Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 9009.

U. S. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 199.

2. **Clearances.** The scale hopper shall be examined to make certain that it has proper clearance from the garner and from other objects under all conditions of loading. The lever system and hopper frame shall be inspected for clearances.

3. **Type Registering Device.** The type registering device on the weighbeam shall be tested to make certain that legible and correct weight registrations are produced.

4. **Counterpoise Weights.** The scale counterpoise weights shall be compared with the counterpoise standards and any necessary adjustments made or ordered. (See Table III.)

M. H. LADD, Milwaukee, proposed the adoption of the proposed standards by the ass'n. Seconded. Adopted.

C. R. LETZKUS, National Bureau of Standards, Washington and Chicago, reviewed data on installation and maintenance of railroad track scales, going into the engineering and technical phases of construction, and factors that deteriorate scales. His paper will be reviewed in an early number.

HARRY M. ROESER, Chicago, explained the present effort of the American Railway Engineering Ass'n to revise specifications on railway track scales. During the last 15 years different specifications for four section railway track scales have been promulgated for different kinds of service. The purpose of the A. R. E. A. scale sub-committee headed by Mr. Roesser is to consolidate these different specifications.

WEIGHING PROBLEMS

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Kansas City: Each of us appreciates the importance of the mechanics of weighing grain, as well as the human and weather elements. Free discussion of our problems should help every one of us.

In the Southwest all our grain flows east. Track weighing is not a problem. Elevator hopper scales, tested twice a year, do the weighing. We have heavy winds that will sometimes shrink as much as 200 lbs. on a car, thru blow-out of dust and chaff in unloading.

Tack-on cards, going back to the weighing department, give a check on accuracy.

How much importance do you attach to shippers' weights?

VICE-PRES. SCHMITZ: Shippers' weights are used by us in cross town movement to enable us to find why shortages may exist. The country shipper is seldom interested in anything but the out turn weight and too frequently their billing is the capacity of the car rather than the weight of its contents. When we are supplied with shippers weights we send them to the deputy weighman as a check on weights.

G. C. RHODES, Enid; Shippers weights help the weighmaster as a check, and may be the cause of helping to find physical trouble in the car.

R. R. DE ARMOND, St. Louis: Poor condition and high moisture of wheat handled thru the old wooden houses will cause shrink of 1/4 of 1%. Our tests prove it impossible to do better. Whereas in the modern, fast handling houses shrink can be held well within a tolerance of 1/8th of 1%.

VICE PRES. SCHMITZ: We keep ledger accounts that enable us to check up, and cannot agree with you on old house shrink. Each year when we have light weight grain we can depend upon many complaints. Shippers fail to consider the light weight. Our cross town movement on corn when it is heating will show differences in weights.

MR. DE ARMOND: We have experienced a marked increase in bad order cars and are insisting on going back to the "hammer" test.

MR. LADD: Our leaks have increased from 4% to 12% but we have found 90% of the increase to be around the grain doors.

SECY HARRY CLARK, Omaha: All but

Denom.	Tol.	Denom.	Tol.	Denom.	Tol.
lb.	gr.	oz.	gr.	gr.	gr.
50	2.0	10	0.2	500	0.04
25	1.2	8	0.1	200	0.03
20	1.2	5	0.1	100	0.02
15	0.8	4	0.1	50	0.01
10	0.8	2	0.06	20	0.006
8	0.6	1	0.04	10	0.004
5	0.6	1/2	0.04	5	0.003
4	0.4	1/4	0.02	2	0.002
3	0.4	1/4	0.01	1	0.001
2	0.3	1/16	0.01	0.5	0.001
1	0.2	1/32	0.01		
0.5	0.1	1/64	0.004		
0.25	0.1				
0.1	0.06				

Scale Capacity	S. R.	Scale Capacity	S. R.
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
3,000	1	48,000	8
9,000	2	60,000	10
12,000	3	72,000	12
18,000	4	84,000	13
24,000	5	96,000	14
30,000	6	120,000 & over	15

Denom.	Ratio less than 100:1	Ratio 100:1 and less than 1000:1	Ratio 1000:1 and over
lb.	gr.	gr.	gr.
10	24	16	8
8	18	12	6
5	18	12	6
4	12	8	4
3	12	8	4
2	9	6	3
1	6	4	2
10 oz.	6	4	2
8 oz.	3	2	1
5 oz.	3	2	1
4 oz.	3	2	1

one house in our market cooper their own cars. If inexperienced men cooper cars there is bound to be more leaks.

MR. LADD: In the Milwaukee market the Western Weighing Department handles the cooping of cars.

MR. LADD: Are terminal markets accepting trucked grain?

MR. SCHMITZ: We issue certificates on each truck we weigh. A few mills take grain that we don't weigh.

MR. CLARK: License numbers are used for identification of trucks being weighed by official weighmen.

MR. DE ARMOND: A good deal of trucked grain to St. Louis goes direct to consumers and is not weighed by the weighing department.

MR. SCHMITZ: The reduction in receipts of trucked grain is no sharper than the reduction in carload receipts.

PAUL LARSON, Sioux City: Our market is receiving less trucked grain this year than last, due to reduced grain freight rates.

SECY CLARK read the minutes of the last meeting, and the financial report, showing the finances to be in good order. Report adopted.

OFFICERS re-elected for the ensuing year are: H. A. Juneau, Superior, pres.; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago, vice-pres.; H. R. Clark, Omaha, secy-treas.

Adjourned *sine die*.

ATTENDANCE OF WEIGHMEN

Many railroad scale men were present at the weighmasters meeting. Members of the ass'n present included: T. B. Armstrong, Kansas City; H. R. Clark, Omaha; R. R. De Armond, St. Louis; Sam Holder, Indianapolis; C. A. King, Chicago; Paul Larson, Sioux City; M. H. Ladd, Milwaukee; G. C. Rhodes and F. W. Rhodes, Enid; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago; and F. H. Schlunkert, St. Louis.

Following the meeting the annual sumptuous luncheon was enjoyed by the weighmasters, their ladies and friends.

Governor Talmadge of Georgia, as a cotton planter, was granted an order of court temporarily restraining the collection of the 6 cents per pound tax on cotton ginned in excess of bureaucratic allotments. Fifteen Putnam County cotton farmers have joined with him in the suit.

Why Suffer Heavy Discounts?

Improve your tough small grains with the

HESS Outdoor Conditioner

Inexpensive and easy to install. Sold on a satisfaction basis only.

Write for details and prices.

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1211 So. Western Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Kansas City, Mo.—August receipts of cane seed were 2,800 bus.

Springfield, Mo.—Wm. J. Wood, pres. of the Wood-Beasley Seed Co., died Sept. 10.

St. Anthony, Idaho—The St. Anthony Seed Co. has removed to Lewisville, Ida.

Florence, S. C.—The Pee Dee Experiment Station has installed a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

Ellicottville, N. Y.—Lawler, Walrath Co. has succeeded Walrath Bros., and will discontinue handling field seeds.

Cincinnati, O.—Receipts of grain soughums during August were 4,200 bus., compared with 1,400 bus. in August, 1934.

Boise, Idaho.—A retail seed store has been opened by the Central Coal & Seed Co., under the management of Ward Trotzel.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of soybeans were 1,500 bus. and shipments were 1,500 bus., against shipments of 1,500 in August, 1934.

Portland, Ore.—The A. M. Hand Seed Co. will distribute in its territory a number of seed cleaners manufactured by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Hemet, Cal.—W. N. Parkhurst has resigned as manager of the Citizens Bank of Riverside to take a financial interest in and devote his time to the Farrar-Loomis Seed Co. as sec'y-treas. The company has more than 400 acres of beet seed under contract.

A new variety of wheat has been brought out by Cleve Walton of Long Creek, near John Day, Oregon. It is a cross between 40 Fold and Federation, and is known as the Auburn variety. It is a very heavy yielder, this year running 40 bus. to the acre. The grower will distribute some 800 bus. seed wheat this year.—F.K.H.

Henderson, Ky.—As lespedeza leaves the ground practically bare in winter, the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture

has recommended the sowing of a small grain crop in the lespedeza stubble this fall. Wheat or rye, which may be sown thru October, tends to prevent soil leaching and erosion.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—More than 50,000 bus. of seed wheat to be used in the southern Indiana wheat producing territory have been treated by the seven cleaning machines since they began operations a few weeks ago. C. E. Skiver, Purdue University field man in the wheat improvement program of this section, states that most of the wheat is of low quality due to the unfavorable season and therefore is greatly in need of treatment by the seed cleaning machines.—W. B. C.

Disposal of 1,000,000 bus of hard spring wheat seed and 350,000 bus. of durum wheat seed will be postponed until at least the middle of October by the seed conservation com'tee, the A. A. A. has announced. Some of the 2,000,000 bus. hard spring and 700,000 bus. durum will be sold. In one week recently at Kansas City 60 cars of government red oats seed, never needed, were loaded out. Of the 800,000 bus. concentrated there, only 125,000 bus. were sold last spring, and some was given to relief agencies.

Evansville, Ind.—A wheat breeding nursery is to be established this fall near Evansville in an attempt to develop more suitable varieties and strains of the grain in southwestern Indiana, it has been announced by C. E. Skiver, Purdue University field man. Promising strains from the Purdue nurseries and strains developed in this vicinity will be planted in the nursery plot this fall. Altogether 150 varieties and strains will be planted, according to Skiver. Arrangements are under way to combine the wheat nursery with that of soybeans located on the Louis Wagner farm on the Boonville highway, a few miles east of Evansville. There has been no definite arrangements for the plot up to this time. Establishment of a wheat nursery here will be the first in the state of Indiana with the exception of that at Purdue University.—W. B. C.

New Seed Trade-Marks

T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., have registered the words "Wood's Winter-green Lawn Grass" as trade-mark No. 363,533 for grass seed.

Disposed to Test Constitutionality of Missouri's Sales Tax

Directors of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n held a brief session during the National Convention at St. Louis to consider action on Missouri's 1% retail sales tax. The state auditor has ruled that the tax must apply on all sales of feed or grain to farmers, and must be collected, altho these products are fed to livestock, which the farmers sell back into commercial channels. The state's Attorney General believes the whole sales tax law unconstitutional.

Unless the interpretation of the Missouri state auditor is corrected to free sales of grain and feed to feeders of the retail sales tax, the Missouri ass'n expressed inclination to bring a test case into the courts. One contention would be that the sales tax is unconstitutional and another point of issue is this double taxation of pork chops, once in the form of feed, again as meat when finally bought by the consumer.

South Dakota Seedsmen Organize

Meeting in the St. Charles Hotel at Pierre Aug. 27 at the call of Samuel Bober of Newell the seedsmen of South Dakota elected Mr. Bober pres., Elmer Sexauer of Brookings vice pres. and Richard Burn of Mitchell sec'y-treas. of the newly formed South Dakota Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The annual dues are \$1.

R. W. Vance, the new seed commissioner of South Dakota, outlined his plans for the activities of his office and will endeavor to keep out truckers with unadapted seed.

Selecting Seed Corn

Selection of seed corn for open-pollinated varieties for 1936 before frost is especially important this fall.

Careful selection will result in a gradual elimination of the weak types and those susceptible to diseases. The ideal time to pick seed is before frost, but if possible not before the ears are mature or well dented. Seed corn picked before frost and dried quickly is usually stronger in germination and freer from disease than late picked seed.

The parent plant should have an erect stalk, indicating a strong root system; it should be strong, vigorous and healthy, free from smut rust and other diseases, and the leaves free from striping, spots and purplings. A vigorous plant should stay green until the ear is fully mature. It is desirable, from a disease standpoint, to have the husks come to the end of the ear.

A New White Wheat

After many years of test, the New York state college of agriculture is recommending to farmers of the empire state a new kind of white wheat, the result of crossing the familiar varieties, Dietz and Gold Coin.

Known as No. 19, this wheat has given the best yield for the white kernel varieties over a period of years. The new variety came thru the past severe winter satisfactorily, according to Professor H. H. Love of the department of plant breeding.

"In addition it does not smut so badly as some other varieties of wheat, though the variety Forward is more resistant. In stiffness of straw the new variety is similar to other good types.

"Since the demand in New York state is for a wheat that will make a good pastry flour, quality of kernel is important. The new hybrid is quite satisfactory in this respect. It has been milled by one of the mills in the state, both last year and this year, and it reports that the product is a good pastry flour.

"Seed is now being multiplied and will be available on an extensive scale next year. Since this hybrid resulted from one seed several years ago, it should be remembered that it takes time to test it and to multiply enough seed for general use. As it takes from eight to twelve years to produce a new hybrid, it is important

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during August and during the two months of July and August, 1935, and 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	August		July 1 to August 31	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Bluegrass, Canada	11,200	10,800	11,200	43,500
Bromegrass, awnless		2,000		2,000
Clover, crimson..	1,316,100	65,400	1,392,800	131,100
Clover, white...	142,500	141,600	153,400	171,200
Millet, foxtail...	66,100		250,500	
Rape, winter ...	12,900	59,800	152,800	211,100
Ryegrass, perennial	39,900		51,100	8,000
Ryegrass, Italian	1,200		1,200	
Timothy			600	
Vetch, hairy ..	49,600		49,600	
Vetch, spring ..		8,800		8,800
Bentgrass	8,200	1,700	12,200	1,700
Clover, suckling..	2,000		2,000	
Dogtail, crested..		700		700
Fescue Chewings	70,000	174,400	72,700	181,500
Fescue, other ..	1,300		1,300	
Annual meadow..		300		300
Dallis	5,600	13,600	5,600	13,900
Rescue	5,600	2,800	5,600	2,800
Rhodes		1,100		1,100
Rough-stalked meadow		52,100		132,500
Slender wheat ..		11,600		11,600
Sudan		500	206,100	66,900
Velvet		600		600
Trefoil, yellow..	3,000		3,000	5,200
Vetch, purple ..		100		100

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

that all the seed be saved carefully and propagated. This new winter wheat should meet with favor with many growers."

Oat Growers Warned Against Seed Frauds

Seed buyers are warned that the so-called "Mammoth Cluster" oat is again being offered for sale for fall seeding in the middle west. Investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with several middle western states revealed that oats sold in the fall of 1934, under the names "Mammoth Cluster" and "New Victory" were in reality old established northern spring varieties and not something new. Plantings made in the fall of 1934, in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, were winter killed.

Highly advertised northern white spring oats are not suitable, even for spring seeding, in the southern half of the United States. Farmers who sow these heavy, excellent appearing, northern oats this fall are almost certain to lose their crop by winter killing.

Buyers in search of oats suitable for fall seeding in the northern part of the winter oat area are advised to purchase seed of varieties proved to be hardy. In Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and northern Arkansas, winter oat varieties, such as Winter Turf, Virginia Gray, Lee, and Tech, are usually grown. In the cotton belt, strains of Red Rustproof and Fulghum are best adapted and should be sown exclusively. Some of the better known commercial strains of Red Rustproof are Appler, Texas Red, Nor-tex, and Ferguson No. 922, and leading strains of Fulghum are Kanota, Frazier, and Coker Fulghum. In the Pacific coastal region, Winter Turf is the leading variety for fall seeding in Washington and Oregon. California Red, a Red Rustproof strain, and Kanota, a strain of Fulghum, are the principal varieties grown in California.

The Future Corn-Hog adjustment program will be given a hearing at the Willard Hotel, Washington, Sept. 26. The four questions scheduled do not include consumers' right to protest against the extortionate price of hog meat. Altho the consumer is citizen and a voter he is not permitted to have any part whatever in the proceedings. The members of Congress were presumed to have protected the consumer.

The Potato Control section of the amended A. A. Act is not to be enforced, the bureaucrats claiming no money has been appropriated for the purpose. Sec'y Wallace says: "We haven't got the money to enforce it." Individualistic farmers abetted by consumers who were also liable to punishment for buying unstamped potatoes, had served notice on Wallace that they would not obey quota restrictions, pay the tax, or pack their products in approved containers as the law prescribes.

Clover Seed Production

The sweet clover seed crop this year is estimated at least one-third larger than last year's, one of the smallest on record. The crop last year was about 37,500,000 pounds and about 42,500,000 pounds in 1933. The 5-year average (1928-32) was 53,500,000 pounds. Increased production this year probably is due to increased acreage and that not as much was needed for hay as during last year's drouth, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last year it also was too dry for seed production in many sections. This year it was too wet in some sections. Grasshopper damage probably was less this year.

Red clover seed production, however, may be even lower than that of last year, the smallest since 1928. Increases indicated for a few central states may be more than offset by decreases in the far west. Estimates are difficult to make, but during the last of August many growers and shippers were of the opinion that heads were not filling well and that rainy weather would reduce the yields.

Production of white clover seed this year is expected to be about one-third that of last year. Smaller crops in Louisiana, Idaho and Oregon are indicated. In recent years the production of this seed in Wisconsin has been very small, and it may be just as small this year because the somewhat better yields reported may be offset entirely by the decreased acreage.

The alsike-clover seed crop this year is problematic because it is difficult to determine whether the increased production in some districts will offset the decreased production in other districts. However, it appears that the 1935 crop is a little larger than the 1934 crop.

Crimson clover seed production this year is estimated to be larger than that of last year.

Why Flax Seed Prices Advanced

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21—The Argentine Government's announcement this morning that the area sown to flaxseed was 24% less than last year has confirmed our suspicion that the South American crop is getting off to a bad start. Last year's sown acreage was 8,102,500. This year's acreage, therefore, is 6,125,000. Broom-hall's morning wire states that much of the present acreage has virtually been lost from frost and drouth conditions and, in a large section, the crop condition is critical, as rain is urgently needed. In an earlier report, this same authority says that the deterioration in the flaxseed crop in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fe is particularly noticeable. Roots of the plant have been dying from lack of moisture for many months. Much of the crop is irreparably damaged in those sections. In the Province of Buenos Aires, however, the prospects appeared less serious. Anticipation of this Government report, added to the war scare, has caused an advance of over ten cents a bushel in Argentine Linseed prices this week. Such an erratic market has not been seen since 1929.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Prizes for Grain & Hay Show

Prizes totaling 1,183 cash awards will be offered in the 17th International Grain and Hay Show to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition. The Exposition will take place this year from Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th in the new International Amphitheater at the Chicago Stock Yards.

According to the premium list for the crop show, which is now ready for free distribution upon requests sent to the Exposition headquarters at Chicago, these awards will comprise 91 classes that include corn, small grains, seeds, and hay.

Officials of the show report that cash prizes will vary from \$15.00 to \$1.00 each, or an average of about \$2.50 a sample, and a ribbon will be given with each award. The prize money has been spread so that about half the samples exhibited will receive a prize. In addition certain states and provinces are offering special premiums to home growers.

The premium list introduces three new classes this year, one for Special A white corn in Region 5, another for Special A yellow corn in Region 5, and a third for soy beans in Regions 5 and 6. "Special A" designates corn of the new utility type which is rapidly growing in popularity. A sample of this type won the grand championship at the 1933 show.

For purposes of equalizing the competition, the continent is divided into eight regions according to regional similarities of growing conditions. Region 5 includes the southern states from Texas and Oklahoma eastward to the Atlantic seaboard. Region 6 includes the western two-thirds of Nebraska and Kansas and the southwestern states.

The final date for making crop entries will be November 10th. No entry fee is charged and samples will be returned to the exhibitor upon request.

The management announces a new rule applying to the competition this year, that any sample winning a championship award will automatically receive as much prize money as any other first prize sample that it defeats, regardless of the money listed for first prize in the class from which it originates.

This was done, because of the variation of premiums according to the size of the class, higher awards being offered in the larger classes, but it is held that a championship sample is deserving of the highest blue ribbon money offered in the various class subdivisions for any one crop.

A referendum to determine the attitude of 750,000 business men toward the enlargement of federal power has been ordered by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, following a report by a special committee that the trend of legislation has been toward "Regulation by the federal government of all forms of production, industrial and agricultural, and all local marketing and retailing—with the federal government infringing upon the individual in his everyday affairs in making a living—in planting crops, in working at a trade for himself, or in working as an employe of another."

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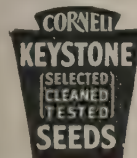
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Fairmont - - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea - - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

Grain Carriers

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will meet Oct. 3 at Davenport, Ia.

Pacific Coast water rates will be advanced Oct. 3 on wheat, barley, oats, feeds and seeds.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Sept. 7 totaled 36,650, against 31,933 a year ago and 26,888 two years ago, as reported by the Ass'n American Railroads.

Duluth, Minn.—Boat chartering for carrying grain eastward drags, practically nothing but small lots moving at the present time. Cargo lots are scarce. The rate on wheat has firmed a bit, now quoted 2c Buffalo delivery.—F. G. C.

The Railroads have been harder hit by Washington policies than any other industry, says the *Railway Age*, pointing out that these policies, if held constitutional, plus the advance in wages complete on April 1 in line with similar policies, are calculated to increase railway operating expenses at least \$250,000,000 a year.

Operation of six vessels between St. Paul and New Orleans is planned by a St. Louis syndicate consisting of Arthur F. Gerecke, Oliver Blackinton, Walter J. Knight and Everett R. Roeder who have applied in the name of the Mississippi River Motor Ships Syndicate for a PWA loan of \$3,979,100 for construction of a fleet.

The Commission has modified its order in No. 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain, to permit the establishment and maintenance for not more than six months of a westbound rate of fifty-five cents on corn and corn products from transcontinental group F and related rates from other transcontinental groups to Pacific coast destinations, and of an eastbound rate of fifty-nine cents on barley from Pacific coast origins to transcontinental groups D, E, and E-1.

Drouth emergency freight rates on hay and forages into western Kansas will be continued in effect the remainder of this year, Homer Hoch, chairman of the Kansas corporation commission, announced. The drouth area designation means that railroad freight rates in these counties are reduced one-third for hay and one-half for fodder and straw shipped in. In addition to the Kansas list, the drouth area designation has been accorded 20 counties in the Texas panhandle, 10 in southwest Texas along the Rio Grande, 14 in southeast Colorado, 11 in eastern New Mexico, eight in the Oklahoma panhandle and four in southern Nebraska (Franklin, Harlan, Nuckolls, and Webster).

Soybean Meal Rates Reduced

A reduction from 76½ to 50 cents per 100 lbs. on soybean oil meal from Group D to the Pacific Coast was requested; and the freight traffic managers com'te of the Transcontinental Lines gave prompt approval to a 55 cent rate, with carload minimums of 80,000 lbs., subject to concurrence by the Western Trunk Lines and the Southwestern Lines.

Feeders in the Central states have not been giving soybean meal the consideration to which it is entitled as a feed. On the Pacific Coast feeders are thoroly well informed on the value of this product, gained from long experience with importations from China. Soybean oil millers in the central states are deeply interested in competing with the Manchurian product for the Coast trade, which uses about 7,000 tons per month.

The cut in the rail rate puts the issue up to the Gulf Intercoastal Conference, whose tariff effective Oct. 3, increases the rate to \$7.20 per net ton, from \$4.63½ at present.

Much Interest in Minneapolis-Chicago Rate Reduction

Some 75 grain dealers and millers put in an appearance at the hearings Sept. 13, 14 and 16 at Chicago before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiners A. R. Mackley and George Hall and W. V. Hardie, director of traffic, on the emergency proportional rate of 8 cents from Minneapolis to Chicago that was to have gone into effect Sept. 10.

Southwestern millers objected to the reduction of 4 cents to points east of the Indiana-Illinois line, as enabling the millers of the Northwest to draw wheat from the territory of the Southwestern millers and unfairly compete with them in the eastern market for flour.

The North Dakota Railroad Commission objected to permitting the Minneapolis millers to buy wheat in the Southwest.

The reduced rate is under suspension.

Denounce Unneeded Grain Imports

C. E. Huff, pres., addressing stockholders of the Farmers National Grain Corporation at their 6th annual meeting in Chicago Sept. 17, said:

During the 1934 crop year 83,000,000 bus. of grain were imported. Little or no need existed for it. Prices were not up to domestic parity. Such imports came in largely because an exporter from some other country, or a dealer within this country, misjudged the facts of supply and demand and believed profits would follow such transactions. Our price levels suffered from such imports, which, for the most part, were "surplus" upon arrival.

Some 2,500,000 bus. of foreign rye arrived last May. It was unneeded and still is largely unused. While it was unloading, American growers had maturing in their fields a crop of rye probably totaling 50,000,000 bus. Domestic requirements normally do not exceed 20,000,000 bus. On Sept. 2, the price of Chicago December rye was exactly 50 per cent of the price Sept. 2, 1934.

Importations under foreign subsidy by speculative traders produce utter havoc in our markets, even tho the quantities seem unimpressive to a compiler of statistics in Washington. If not needed, countervailing duties upon such grain should be imposed, regardless of the tender feelings of our trade diplomats who seem to believe that the exchange of polite notes is commerce.

United States growers look with jealous eyes upon their own market. They can produce all it needs and more. They believe in and support the present agricultural program, with orderly control and adjustments in production, but when drouth and rust combine in successive seasons to reduce what normally would have been more than sufficient bread harvests to probably less than adequate ones, they do not want their domestic market subjected to hazards thru unintelligent and speculative imports.

ADVANCE NOTICE Change in Freight Rates

Shippers may obtain advance notice of all changes in railroad freight tariffs through THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, released every Saturday from Chicago with complete list of official filings of new tariffs and supplements registered by the carriers in Washington 30 days before effective dates of rates, as required by law. Also contains the proposed rate changes docketed with the railroad rate committees (Central Freight Association, Southwestern Freight Bureau, etc.) both by shippers and carriers.

Cost per issue: 50 cents. Sample copy mailed free to grain shippers and brokers who address us on their business letterhead. THE TRAFFIC BULLETIN, 418 South Market Street, Chicago.

Operations of Farmers' National

Drastic readjustment to unfavorable conditions created by the government's crop reduction policy was reflected in the annual report by Pres. Huff to the stockholders at the recent annual meeting of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Employees numbering 700 are 474 less than two years ago, and the total payroll is less by \$1,009,572.24 a year than two years ago. These 700 employees, 309 of whom are regularly employed in warehousing, handled efficiently during August more than 18,000,000 bus of grain. Readjustment is practically completed, Mr. Huff said.

"Of the 391 country facilities owned by the corporation two years ago, there remained 180 at June 30," the report continues, "due to sales on a basis favorable to local co-operative ass'ns. Terminal space has been increased at Enid, Okla., and Fostoria, Ohio, while the terminal at Leavenworth, Kan., was equipped for loading barges. Additional provisions were made for river handling in Illinois, and definite arrangements should be made at Omaha for river handling within the next year. A smaller number of larger terminal plants, modern and well distributed, is our goal. Such plants afford cheaper insurance, lower operating costs, higher efficiency."

Owings to Farm Credit Administration were reduced during the year by \$574,850.56, bringing the total debt of the corporation to \$14,270,334.86 at June 30, and the total paid on the debt since 1932 to \$2,025,258.72, according to the report. Of the total remaining debt, the \$4,799,151.73 owing Farmers National from local and regional cooperatives, and pledged to Farm Credit Administration, has been improved through careful attention and the generally better conditions prevailing in agriculture.

While the extreme drouth of 1934 had reduced cereal production to the lowest level in 40 years, the handlings of the corporation were fully equal in percentage of the marketed crop to its previous handlings. "No carrying charge on grain existed," Mr. Huff said. Deferred futures were lower than nearby deliveries, and cash grains were above both.

"Volume and earnings since July 1 have been fairly satisfactory, but nearly all grains are at a premium over futures, which means hazardous operations from a profit standpoint."

Only two changes were made in the directorate. Emil Gall, Bellefont, Kan., replaced L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., and H. F. Brandt, Beatrice, Nebr., replaced J. M. McNally, Bellwood, Nebr.

Officers were re-elected unanimously. They are: C. E. Huff, pres.; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, Ill., fire vice-pres., and L. L. Hague, Cherokee, Okla., sec'y.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26755. Courteen Seed Co. v. C. M. St. P. & P. Dismissed. Rates, sweetclover seed, Strathcona, Halma, Kennedy, and Hallock, Minn., and Larimore and Kempton, N. D., to Milwaukee, Wis., not shown to have been unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

No. 26634. Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis v. M.-K.-T. Rates, hay and straw, points in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma to St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Illinois, are and for the future will be unduly prejudicial to St. Louis and East St. Louis and complainant's members at those points, and unduly preferential of Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia., and shippers and dealers at those points, to the extent that the relation of the rates assailed, on the one hand, and the interstate rates maintained on like traffic from the same origins to the preferred points named, on the other, is less favorable to St. Louis and East St. Louis, and complainant's members at those points, than would result from the uniform application from all points of origin to the above destinations of the scale of rates set forth in a separate finding of unreasonableness.

Feedstuffs

Production of distillers dried grains during August amounted to 10,218 tons.

Wheat Germ Oil has been found an excellent source of vitamin E, the reproductive vitamin.

Cincinnati, O.—August receipts of feed were 210 tons and of hay 220, compared with feed 630 tons and hay 1,122 in August, 1934.

Alfalfa Meal Production during August, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics totaled 17,900 short tons, against 20,592 a year ago and 18,127 in August, 1933.

San Francisco, Cal.—August receipts of bran were 380 tons, beans 9,000 sacks and hay 432 tons, against bran 250 tons, beans 34,400 sacks and hay 756 tons in August, 1934.

Boston, Mass.—Cottonseed meal exports featured Boston's commerce, with 400 bags recently shipped out on the steamer Saint John, destined for St. John, N. B. It was the first exports of the kind for a long time. —L.V.S.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Retail Feed Men's Ass'n has been organized to promote better merchandising methods. The sec'y is Arch C. Johnson, Chicago; Pres. David Peck of Des Moines, and Treas. Allan Erlenborn, Aurora, Ill. Mr. Johnson has offices in the Hotel La Salle.

St. Louis, Mo.—August receipts of kafir were 25,200 bus. and shipments were 4,200 bus., compared with shipments of 9,800 bus. in August, 1934. August receipts of hay were 216 tons, against 2,040 tons in August, 1934, and shipments were 48 tons, against 360 tons in August, 1934.

Kansas City, Mo.—August receipts of kafir and milo were 47,600 bus., bran and shorts 4,450 tons, hay 5,232 tons, against kafir and milo 63,000 bus., bran and shorts 2,375 tons, hay 29,592 tons in August, 1934. Shipments during the same period were: Kafir and milo 39,600 bus., bran and shorts 22,656 tons, hay 684 tons, against kafir and milo 85,200 bus., bran and shorts 21,175 tons, hay 10,956 tons in August, 1934. —W. R. Scott, sec'y Kansas City Board of Trade.

Wooster, O.—Paul Gerlaugh, chief of the animal industry department, writes that a splendid program has been arranged for the annual "Feed Merchants' Day" at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The feed dealers will assemble at 10 a. m., Oct. 9, at the East Barn. During the day Professors Gerlaugh, W. L. Robinson, D. C. Kennard, R. M. Bethke, C. C. Hayden and Guy Miller will speak on "Various Amounts of Supplements for Fattening Calves"; "Soybean Oil Meal," "Vegetable Proteins in Poultry Rations," "Need of Minerals in Connection with Protein Feeds," "Ground Soybeans and Soybean Oil Meal for Dairy Cows," and "Feed and Live Stock Supplies for the Coming Season."

National Feed Distributors Re-Elect

All officers were re-elected at the annual convention of the National Feed Distributors Ass'n held at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, on Sept. 20.

Pres. Max Cohn, Buffalo, N. Y., presided. Sec'y-Treasurer John W. Juono, Milwaukee, reported ample funds in the till, so no dues will be charged this year. Carl Currie of Boston is vice president.

Feed Federation Votes to Continue

Political uncertainty caused the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns to authorize continuation of that organization at its annual meeting held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, on Sept. 20. Conventions in the future will be called only to meet emergency conditions, it was decided.

All officers were re-elected, which includes Eugene Dreyer, St. Louis, president; Floyd Oles, Seattle, Wash., vice-president, and Dave Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., sec'y-treas.

W. D. Fleming, Minneapolis, was elected a director replacing E. L. Kreger, Ralston, Ia. Two other vacancies remain unfilled. Dues for the year were set at \$25 plus a \$10 assessment to cover a code work deficit.

This group is proud of its record of having spent less than \$4,000 on code work, which investment they estimate saved the industry well over \$200,000 plus administration expenses. They never did have their code approved because they held out on replacement and price provisions that were insisted upon by the government.

Feed Men Meet at Beaver Dam, Wis.

A well attended district meeting of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n was held Sept. 5 at the Rogers Hotel, Beaver Dam, Wis.

L. J. HARTZHEIM, of Beaver Dam, acted as chairman. Barley and insurance rates were the principal subjects discussed.

A. L. FLANAGAN, of Milwaukee, advised the dealers to test their barley for dockage this year especially, as damage cuts a big figure in the market, and there's a lot of it on this crop. He especially warned the dealers to be on the lookout this year for blight and high moisture content, skinned and broken barley, and badly weathered barley, all of which lower the value of the product.

He further explained that all barley should be tested for dockage, as 1 per cent loss in dockage is equivalent to about three-fourths cent a bushel at present market prices.

LYNN WILLIAMS was elected chairman of a com'te to complete details, to meet with the officers of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n and to report back at another salesmen's meeting to be held within a month, on the proposal to form some organization to co-operate with the dealers.

At the meeting a resolution was adopted calling upon the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange to use its influence to eliminate the purchase by maltsters of malting barley from farmers and truckers.

Abortive attempts of Prime Minister Bennett to boost the price of wheat only would result eventually in lowering the price, states Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Liberal minister of justice.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Feed Dealers Meet

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 11 and 12 in the Hotel Jamestown.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., Lionel H. True, Springville, N. Y.; vice-pres., Chas. H. Zortman, Edinborough, Pa.; sec'y-treas., Lewis W. Abbott, Hamburg, N. Y.; directors for three years, Haines Merritt, retiring pres., and Emmons Dunbar, Little Valley, N. Y.

Mr. Abbott, sec'y, was unable to be present, having undergone an operation at the Buffalo General Hospital the day before. The Ass'n sent him a wire with hope for his speedy recovery.

In view of the possibility of a new N.R.A. it was decided to continue as member of the Ass'n in the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns; and Mr. True was delegated to attend the meeting of directors at the St. Louis convention Sept. 19.

Inroads made on the trade of members by the Milk Producers Ass'n of Erie, Pa., were discussed. The Milk Ass'n is retailing feed to members at \$1 per ton over wholesale prices, handling feed oats, feed corn, distillers' grain and bran. The facts will be given consideration at the midwinter meeting of the Ass'n.

Dr. R. L. Patton of the Michigan College of Agriculture delivered an address on "The Value of Animal Proteins and Corrected Dog Foods," giving special attention to meat scraps.

Some of the visitors found entertainment in soft ball, tug of war and hog calling at the Tzintzina Club, and in golf at the Moon Brook course.

Pacific Coast oats are being offered in eastern markets via the Panama Canal at 48c to 49c f.o.b. cars at Boston for extra heavy 42 to 44 lb.

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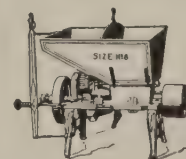
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BOWSHER Crush
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Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Egg prices for the first 8 months of this year have averaged 51.1 per cent above the prices received for the same period during 1934, although egg production has been above the level of a year ago.

Pullets May Need Fattening Mash

When pullets come into production they frequently lay at a high rate of speed and their body weight tends to go down. This usually results in fall molt if it progresses, says H. L. Wilcke, Iowa State College, poultry husbandman.

As a preventive measure, he advises feeding fattening mash, consisting of 65 parts ground yellow corn, 30 parts ground oats or middlings and 5 parts dried milk, either early in the morning or at noon. If liquid milk is available, the mash may be moistened with it rather than using the dry milk.

Since use of fattening mash tends to cut down the consumption of laying mash, the amount fed should never exceed 2 pounds per 100 birds. Feed only the amount hens will clean up in 15 to 20 minutes, says Wilcke, the amount being increased gradually up to the maximum or as the condition of the birds requires.

Phosphorus Requirements of Laying Hens

In studies at the Western Washington Experiment Station 8 lots of 60 birds each were fed the same basal ration. In the first 4 lots different amounts of bone meal were added to give 4 levels of phosphorus, while the calcium content was kept at a constant level by reducing the amount of oyster shell. The same levels of phosphorus were fed in the last 4 lots, but a higher level of calcium was maintained.

The highest egg production was obtained on rations analyzing approximately 0.8 per cent phosphorus on the 2 levels of calcium intake. Eggshell quality, egg weight, and mortality were apparently not influenced by the phosphorus level. It was possible for hens to utilize the calcium of bone meal for eggshell formation. The eggshell quality of individual birds tended to maintain its relative position with respect to this quality with other individuals throughout the year. There was, however, a progressive decline in shell quality throughout the laying year. High producing hens tended to lay eggs with thinner, rougher shells than low-producing hens. Thick eggshells tended to be smoother and to have less mottling than thin-shelled eggs.

Summer Poultry Feeding

One of the most deplorable features of farm poultry management is the rather general habit of discontinuing the feeding of a good mash during the summer. During hot weather, chickens—young and old—spend their time in the shade and scarcely exert themselves at all in search of feed. As a result, young growing chickens often suffer malnutrition from which they may never fully recover. In the weakened state resulting from a lack of complete rations, death loss is usually greater because disease attacks are more frequent and severe in weak flocks. It follows that stunted and weakened young stock seldom makes a profitable laying or breeding flock. It is particularly significant to note that well fed, clean fed flocks are seldom bothered by worms. In no sense at all will medicine take the place of a good feeding program. As a matter of fact, medicines are often harmful.

Unless the laying flock has access to a laying mash, it is practically impossible to do intelli-

gent culling. Without laying mash, neither layers nor non-layers will lay very many eggs. Both will become non-laying and will look alike. It will, therefore, be extremely difficult to determine which is a layer and which is a cull. In this case, culling becomes guess work. It is at such times, however, that flock owners often demand culling when in reality an improved feeding program is what is needed.

Buttermilk in Poultry Feeding

By DR. E. V. McCOLLUM before American Poultry Ass'n at Danville, Ill.

We must have at least 12 mineral elements in the diet: sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, chlorine, iodine, sulphur, iron, copper, phosphorus, manganese and zinc. In addition to the above, we must have several vitamins.

We know a great deal about seven vitamins, but there are certainly several more to be discovered. I have recently found a new, and probably the last fat-soluble vitamin. It is essential for growth. We must also have a source of the sugar glucose. Now 1 plus 9 plus 12 plus 7 equals 29, little things which we must have in the diet.

If the four protein digestion products not sufficiently studied prove to be indispensable, the list would include 33, not counting new vitamins which we know exist but which we have not studied sufficiently.

When all discoveries in this field are made, it will be found that of the two thousand or more simple chemical substances found in animal plant products, only about 35 will be necessary food elements.

Grains Inadequate.—We know that any cereal grain such as corn, wheat, oats, etc., is an incomplete food and will not support an animal in growth or maintain health. We have assayed all the more important natural foods and feeding stuffs by the method I first worked out about 1915, and know exactly what they lack.

Corn, for example, lacks calcium and has proteins of poor quality. Yellow corn contains carotene, the yellow pigment which the liver converts into Vitamin A. White corn is devoid of Vitamin A.

No combination of grains will make a good ration. Much money is being lost by feeders relying too largely on grains. Milk and its principal by-products, buttermilk and skim milk, are the best supplements for grains. The leaves of the edible plants are complete from the nutritional standpoint and grazing animals can do well on grain and grass or hay mixtures. Pigs and chickens cannot eat enough of the leafy foods to supplement completely the grains in their rations and so do not grow, reproduce or lay eggs as well as they can on a better ration.

Buttermilk.—It is of great economic importance for feeders to include buttermilk or skim milk in their rations to a greater extent than many of them are now doing. In this way they get far greater utilization of the grain nutrients as well as those from milk products. In addition they get better animals and higher production.

In pork and poultry production there is nothing available in abundance for making good the deficiencies of grain mixtures which equals buttermilk and skim milk.

Whey powder is being fed to some extent and has a value in supplementing grains. It is especially valuable in the control of coccidiosis in chicks and may well be made a constituent of chicken rations since its protein, lactalbumen and its salts and certain vitamins are good supplements for grains. It is not a complete supplement for grains as is buttermilk or skim milk, however, and should not replace these.

Another practical feeding problem of the poul-

tryman is the prevention of bone defects in chicks. This is now accomplished by giving cod liver oil or sardine oil. There are at least five anti-rachitic substances (Vitamin D) known. Some of these are not so good as others for chicks. This is true of viosterol, made by irradiation with ultraviolet light of the substance ergosterol from yeast.

So long as small flocks ranged over a farm and found grasshoppers and other insects in abundance, there was no rickets problem in chicks. When chicks are raised in great numbers in close quarters, some antirachitic substance must be given.

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Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Poultrymen to Meet at Purdue

Poultry raisers, hatcherymen and turkey growers from all parts of the state will hold their annual educational meeting of the State Poultry Ass'n of Indiana at Purdue University Oct. 2, 3 and 4.

On Oct. 2 Indiana hatcherymen will hear discussions of how to get better hatches, how to buy, and will see a demonstration of rickets, slipped tendons and nutritional paralysis in chicks. In addition, Reese V. Hicks, Kansas City, Mo., of the International Baby Chick Ass'n, will discuss plans for the 1936 hatchery season, and the National Poultry Improvement Plan will be discussed, after which a vote will likely be taken to determine whether the plan will be started in Indiana.

On Oct. 3 some of the country's outstanding poultrymen will discuss the 1936 poultry outlook, poultry breeding problems, experiments with cooling eggs, factors affecting winter egg production and broiler price trends. On Oct. 4 turkey raisers will assemble to discuss their most recent turkey problems, including turkey egg incubation, rickets and slipped tendons in turkeys, and marketing turkeys.

A copy of the complete program may be obtained from Leon Todd, Purdue Poultry Department, Lafayette, Ind.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Great Eastern Feed Mills, Lowell, Mass., have registered the word "Phoenix" as trade-mark No. 366,513 for stock feeds.

The Dog Food Products Co., New York, N. Y., has registered the word "Smack" as trade-mark No. 366,904, for dog and cat food.

The Victory Packing Co., Oakland, Cal., has registered the words "Our Best-Friend" as trademark No. 363,731 for food products for dogs.

Bannock Food Co., West Chester, Pa., has registered the word "Bannock" and the representation of a dog's head, as trade-mark No. 365,792, for dog food.

Geo. B. Matthews & Sons, Inc., New Orleans, La., have registered the word "Mis-sala" as trade-mark, No. 366,523, for stock, poultry and dairy feeds.

Animal Foods Co., San Jose, Cal., has registered the word "Alert" as trade-mark No. 365,056 for canned food for dogs, cats, foxes and other carnivorous animals.

Milk Minerals Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., has registered the word "Lacticam" as trade-mark No. 366,205, for powdered whey concentrate with added milk minerals.

Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, has registered the word "Pioneer" as trade-mark No. 362,574 for hog, horse and cattle feed, and the word "cackle," No. 365,080, for poultry feed.

Carotene Content of Alfalfa

Carotene determinations made on the alfalfa plant show that the fresh green plant material cut in the bloom stage is a very rich source of this pigment. When this material is dried and cured for the purpose of making hay a large proportion of its carotene is destroyed, the amount of destruction depending on when the hay is cut and how it is cured. Hay cut in the bloom stage or earlier and cured without exposure to rain or to too much sunshine retains a considerable proportion of its green color and of its carotene content; hay cut in the seed stage or exposed to rain, or for many days to the sun, loses most of both color and carotene.—Edward B. Meigs, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

The Proposed Rice AAA program will be given a hearing Oct. 2 in the Department of Agriculture Building, Washington. Acreage allotments and benefit payments are contemplated over a 4-year period.

Poultry Grit

By ROY H. WAITE, of Maryland Station.

There appears to be much confusion in the public mind with regard to the function of grit for poultry. Chickens have no teeth for chewing their food and it is popularly supposed that the grit found in the gizzard of the normal hen performs the same service as teeth in other animals. Grit and teeth are both hard substances, and both occur in the path taken by food in its process of digestion, but here the analogy would seem to end. Teeth have a fixed position, are not renewable, and are used for grasping and cutting, as well as for chewing. Teeth are located near the point where the food is taken into the body, while grit in birds is located in an organ beyond the point where the stomach juices are secreted. The eating of gritty material would be very difficult for animals with teeth and one might logically raise the question as to whether chickens eat grit because the absence of teeth permits them to do so, or whether they eat grit to take the place of the teeth which they lack. Chickens require extra mineral for egg shell formation and certain forms of grit, limestone and oyster shell, furnish calcium for this purpose, in addition to the service they render in helping to transform food into a form capable of utilization by the body processes.

On Apr. 30, 1935, thirty-five White Leghorn chicks were placed in lots of 6 chicks each, in a brooder of the battery type especially constructed for experimental work with small chicks. These chicks made better than normal growth, having attained an average weight of 1.67 pounds at ten weeks, with an average feed consumption of 3.27 lbs. of feed for each pound of chick. The chicks received a strictly all mash ration, no accessory products of any kind having been given. No check pen receiving grit was included for comparison but it is felt that the good showing of this pen is a further contribution to the evidence indicating that grit is not an absolute essential to the well being of growing chicks.

There seems ample proof to warrant the definite assertion that limestone, of low magnesium content, is adequate to supply all the calcium needed for egg shell making in laying hens.

As most of the forms of limestone retain their hardness until finally dissolved, and as a rather steady intake is assured because of the need of the laying hen for calcium, limestone seems amply capable of serving in the dual capacity of furnishing mineral for egg shell making and for whatever additional service grit may render in the digestive process.

Crushed oyster shell is also capable of serving in the dual-role of calcium carrier and grit for laying hens.

Hens apparently have little difficulty in dumping any excess of limestone, oyster shell, or other grit that they may consume, by passing it out with the droppings.

It is pointed out that there is probably less disturbance to the digestive functions where calcium is furnished in grit or granular, rather than in powdered form, and that this may be of considerable importance in connection with the control of certain diseases that are influenced by chemical reactions in the digestive tract.

It was found that hens are inclined to eat more than they need of oyster shell and to dump the excess with the droppings. This is apparently the answer to a question that has puzzled experimenters as to how hens can maintain egg production on a lesser consumption of limestone than of oyster shell.

There is ample evidence in the literature to justify the assertion that chickens are capable of retaining hard grit such as quartz particles, over long periods of time, and such observations as were made in the tests herein reported appear to further confirm this opinion.

In the six year period the Maryland egg laying contests were conducted, crushed oyster

shell consumption, per bird, per year, averaged 2.99 lbs., limestone grit 0.68 lb., and granulated bone 0.38 lb.

Feed consumption and growth figures are given for a group of chicks raised without grit. These chicks made better than normal growth. Several papers are cited in which the authors found grit not essential to good growth in chicks.

Neither limestone grit nor oyster shell is recommended for young chicks. Where grit is fed to young chicks insoluble grit is probably best.

Limestone was found to dissolve in the gizzard of a hen in laying condition in about 48 hours.

One type of granite grit was found to disappear rapidly in the gizzard due to a shattering action.

In one test of a hen fed oyster shell, it was found that this material did not dissolve in the gizzard as rapidly as limestone.

In a feeding test to compare limestone grit with granite grit, it was found that grit consumption is so erratic that no significant results were apparent.

It is given as the opinion of the author that the grinding of food particles is only a secondary function of grit in chickens. Furnishing mineral for egg shell formation, and the separation of food particles to facilitate the churning action of the gizzard are suggested as primary functions.—Bull. 377.

Cotton Planters, the AAA announced Sept. 17, will be paid outright the difference between the sale price and 12 cents. The date of sale will govern, not the date of delivery.

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Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Soybean Oilmeal in Cattle Fattening Rations

By PAUL GERLAUGH, Ohio Exp. Sta.

During the winter of 1928-1929 we compared 2 pounds of whole Manchu soybeans with 2 pounds of linseed meal, 2 pounds of cottonseed meal, 1 pound of linseed meal, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal. In this test the lot of heifer calves getting the soybeans did not eat as much feed nor gain as rapidly as did either of the other lots. There was also more difficulty in keeping the soybean-fed calves on feed. Occasionally a calf in the soybean-fed lot would scour badly. A longer feeding period would be necessary to reach a similar degree of finish and the possibilities of a rising cattle market, which frequently is encountered during the early summer, would be the only justification for the use of soybean in place of linseed meal or cottonseed meal unless the point that the soybeans were a home-grown feed would be given considerable weight.

E. Kahn and Company, of Cincinnati, killed the various lots of heifers and stated they found nothing objectionable in the way of soft fat in the carcasses of the soybean-fed calves.

The following year, in co-operation with Paul Hackett and Thomas Johnson, of near Columbus, we fed four lots of yearling steers. Lot 1 was fed linseed meal, Lot 2 cottonseed meal, Lot 3 whole Manchu soybeans, and Lot 4 a mixture of equal parts of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and soybeans. The lot of steers getting the soybeans trailed in this test in gains, though the difference was not as marked as in the test with heifer calves, referred to above. The cattle were killed at New York without regard to the lots in which they were fed. Wilson & Co., who killed them, stated they found no carcasses showing soft fat, so we feel that soybeans did not produce a soft fat.

Lot 4, fed the mixture, outgained either of the other lots and attracted our attention to a mixture of supplements.

Kansas was also finding a mixture of supplements superior to either used alone.

Kansas was working with linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and corn gluten meal.

The question then arose that if there is merit in mixing the vegetable proteins, what advantage would there be in adding some animal protein to the mixture? We added tankage to linseed meal and cottonseed meal and found that tankage was a worth-while addition.

The question then arose as to where we could get enough tankage so as to permit the cattle feeders to include it in a mixture. The hog and poultry feeders were making extensive use of tankage in their rations.

Work had been done by Robison, showing that soybean oilmeal was excellent, either alone or in a mixture for hogs.

Kennard had found the same working with chickens.

Iowa and Illinois had gotten excellent results when comparing soybean oilmeal with soybeans and with linseed meal for steers. We had no reason to question the use of soybean oilmeal mixture for steers.

If the cattle and sheep feeders could trade some of their vegetable proteins to the hog and poultry feeders for their animal protein, there was an opportunity for improvement all around.

We then decided to try a supplement covering this line of thought, and also the use of one supplement would certainly simplify the supplement problem on many farms.

Soybeans were increasing in acreage, and plants to extract the oil from soybeans were becoming more numerous. Flax seemed to decrease in acreage. Cottonseed meal was quite abundant but needed considerable freight to bring it into the corn belt.

The Ohio All-Purpose Supplement—We mixed 30 per cent of tankage, 30 per cent of soybean oilmeal, 20 per cent cottonseed meal, 15 per cent linseed meal, 2 per cent limestone, 2

percent bone meal, 1 per cent salt together, called it an all-purpose supplement and fed it to steers, dairy cows, fattening lambs, fattening hogs, and laying hens in comparison with our regular check ration supplements, and were pleased to find as good or better results from feeding this all-purpose supplement as we obtained in the check lots.

We have continued to use this same mixture for experimental reasons.

We know the mixture is a good one but we make no claims that it is the best. We feel that the mixture can and should be changed, depending upon supplies of the various ingredients available and their costs.

Certainly, with soybeans continuing to increase in acreage and the increase in amount of soybean oilmeal available, we would expect to continue to use soybean oilmeal extensively in the mixture.

Linseed Oilmeal Compared with Meat Meal Tankage

Tho not as efficient as linseed oilmeal, meat meal tankage gave fair results when fed to fattening steer calves in experiments conducted at Iowa State College and announced Sept. 13 during Cattle Feeders' Day.

Tankage fed cattle did not have as much finish as the linseed oilmeal fed cattle, and they did not gain as fast, said C. C. Culbertson, chief of the animal husbandry subsection at Iowa State College. Cattle fed limited amounts of tankage showed it to be a fairly satisfactory supplement.

The experiments showed that wet-rendered tankage gave better results than dry-rendered, though this might depend upon the kind of tankage used.

Grades Proposed for Alfalfa Meal

At the St. Louis conference Sept. 18 between Department of Agriculture officials and R. M. Field of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n and H. L. McGeorge of the Southern Ass'n, W. A. Wheeler, in charge of the hay, seed and feed division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, explained that after a great deal of research his division had prepared a set of tentative standards. Broadly speaking, his plan is to divide the standard into three factors: (1) subclass, (2) grind, (3) grade. The subclass, in his plan, is determined by the amount of the leaf of the plant that is contained in the meal, and, in some cases, the protein content. Thus the four subclasses are arrived at as follows:

Alfalfa Leaf Meal, 85% or more leaf particles with not less than 19% protein content.

Special Alfalfa Meal, 60% or more, but less than 85%, leaf particles and not less than 16% protein.

Alfalfa Meal, 25% or more, but less than 60%, leaf particles.

Alfalfa Stem Meal, less than 25% leaf particles.

The second factor that then determines the standard is the grind. This is divided into four classifications, extra fine, fine, medium and coarse, all of which are determined by the size of the mesh of a sieve thru which the meal will pass. Thus alfalfa leaf meal, as defined above, which will meet the requirements laid down for the extra fine grind, will be known as extra fine alfalfa leaf meal.

A third factor is to be determined by color, using a green color measuring machine developed by the department. There will be five grades, that registering the greatest green color being known as extra green, the next No. 1, the next No. 2, the next No. 3, down to sample grade. Thus, following through with the example given in the previous paragraphs, if this meal met the highest color requirements, it would be known as U. S. extra green extra fine alfalfa leaf meal.

Mr. Wheeler requests suggestions from the trade, as the grades presented are purely tentative.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
July 13.....	18.25	18.75	16.30	18.75
July 20.....	18.45	20.65	16.85	19.50
July 27.....	18.60	20.40	17.00	20.00
Aug. 3.....	18.15	20.20	16.50	19.50
Aug. 10.....	17.65	19.00	15.90	17.50
Aug. 17.....	17.30	19.00	15.90	17.50
Aug. 24.....	17.35	19.25	15.50	17.35
Aug. 31.....	16.20	17.85	14.30	16.25
Sept. 7.....	17.25	19.50	15.75	17.75
Sept. 14.....	16.75	19.40	15.00	18.00
Sept. 21.....	16.90	20.10	15.15	19.00

Imports and Exports of Feedstuffs

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during July and the seven months ending with July, compared with the like periods of 1934, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,000 lbs.:

	IMPORTS		Seven Months ending July 31	
	July		1935	1934
	1935	1934		
Hay	525	173	66,353	1,078
Coconut cake ..	4,405	3,110	26,044	15,432
Soybean cake ..	854	1,483	48,699	9,872
Cottonseed cake ..	310	136	28,684	379
Linseed cake ..	650	868	7,014	3,684
All other cake...	183	153	4,407	1,079
Wheat feeds ...	41,425	16,048	260,224	84,000
Tankage	3,843	458	14,823	6,381
Fish scrap	405	798	24,846	17,958

	EXPORTS		Seven Months ending July 31	
	July		1935	1934
	1935	1934		
Hay	302	114	2,460	1,645
Cottonseed cake ..	.....	.....	14	19,743
Linseed cake	19,293	16,726	124,357	130,590
Other oil cake...	.....	.....	58	7,628
Cottonseed meal ..	22	97	813	2,809
Linseed meal	1,796	11,880	96,096	6,931
Other oil meal	283	4	1,359	1,990
Fish meal	3,158	11,388	17,646	19,110
Mixed dairy feeds ..	153	176	1,219	919
Mxd. poultry fds. ..	150	254	1,280	1,813
Oyster shell	694	5,854	28,932	33,292
Other mxd. feeds ..	207	161	938	1,586
Other feed, bran ..	630	1,891	4,188	15,040
Kafir, milo, bus. ..	788	15	3,698	4,123

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Aluminum Paint for Grain Elevators

So many grain merchants have used aluminum paint on their ironclad elevators this season the following facts regarding this type of paint, its advantages as well as its limitations should be of real interest to every country elevator operator.

Aluminum paint differs from other paints in several important respects. Its pigment portion, aluminum bronze powder, is made of tiny flat flakes of pure aluminum, and when the paint is applied, many of the flakes come to the surface to form a layer, which, aided by other successive layers found throughout the vehicle, effectively resist the passage of both light and moisture. The spreading of these flakes on top of the paint film is commonly referred to as "leafing."

The bright silvery appearance of aluminum paint is of course due to the combined effect of these flakes, which turn back light rays and heat in a manner similar to a sheet of metal. The application of a coat of this metallic paint not infrequently transforms a grain elevator from a "sore thumb" into a pleasing decoration of the community's landscape.

Good reflectivity is obviously a desirable characteristic. An aluminum-painted surface is said to reflect approximately 74 per cent of the heat rays falling on it, which means a marked reduction in the interior temperature of the granary. Grain stored in steel tanks often gets so hot during the summer it must be turned occasionally and watched. Experience has disclosed the fact that covering such tanks with aluminum paint reduces the temperature in the tanks and the number of turnings needed to keep grain in condition.

Tests have indicated that an aluminum paint coating will reduce the surface temperature of a steel building from 30 to 40 degrees when the surface is exposed to the hot summer sunlight. The reduction in interior temperature is not so drastic, but still enough to improve working conditions and possibly reduce the hazard of heating grain.

Although aluminum paint is frequently applied to ironclad grain elevators without preliminary surface preparation, best results will be obtained if the aluminum is preceded by a coating of a good rust inhibitive primer, such as red lead. Care should be taken to see that the surface is properly cleaned prior to application, and all rust spots thoroughly removed. This will insure a good foundation for the paint coating.

Aluminum paint may be obtained either in ready mixed form, or the powder or paste and vehicle may be obtained separately. In the case of grain elevators, it is recommended that aluminum paste be used, with long oil varnish or spar varnish as a vehicle. The paint should preferably be mixed on the job, taking care not to mix up more than the amount needed for the current day's use. This, because it has been found that freshly mixed aluminum paint does a better job of "leafing."

The use of aluminum paint is not limited to elevator exteriors. Frequently it is employed in the feed floor, bin floor, scale floor, and in other floors where durability and light reflectivity are needed.

Aluminum paint may be applied by brush or spray gun. Over large areas, a gun saves time. In most cases, for interiors, a single coat of aluminum paint is sufficient, since the paint is opaque to light and not only offers protection but completely hides the underlying surface. In cases of unusually severe outdoor service conditions, a second coat is sometimes desirable.

Bread made from low grade rusted wheat has been baked in Washington for Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, who argues that householders should eat the bread made from the poor stuff and make it unnecessary to import 30,000,000 bus. of good wheat from Canada.

Pegged Prices on All Grades of Canadian Wheat

The government wheat board at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 18 announced the prices at which it would buy the different grades of wheat from farmers. The price for No. 1 northern and durum as announced some time ago remains the same, 87½ cents, basis Ft. William.

For No. 1 hard 89 cents will be paid.
For northern and durum, No. 2, 85; No. 3, 81; No. 4, 76; No. 5, 69; No. 6, 61.
Special No. 4, 76; No. 5, 69; No. 6, 61.
Garnet No. 1, 82½; No. 2, 81.
Hard spring, No. 1, 82½; No. 2, white, 80; No. 3, white, 78.
Mixed, No. 1, 83; No. 2, 75; No. 3, 69; No. 4, 63; No. 5, 62; No. 6, 61.
Alberta red, No. 1, 82½; No. 2, 80; No. 3, 78.
Rejected, No. 1 hard, 79½; No. 1 northern, 79½; No. 2 northern, 77; No. 3 northern, 73; No. 4 northern, 70.

No price has yet been set for feed wheat, the board having difficulty in appraising its market value, but the board does not anticipate a price of less than 50c for this grade, basis in store Fort William or Vancouver.

Grain Imports

Chicago recently received 110,000 bus. wheat from Fort William, Ont.

A Chicago milling company has recently unloaded a cargo of 260,000 bus. of Canadian No. 1 northern wheat.

Canadian wheat imports for domestic consumption in the United States during the week of Sept. 7 totaled 399,000 bus.

Argentina is still in the forefront as a source of supply for feeds for the United States. The steamer The Angeles, arriving at Boston from Buenos Aires, brought 6,720 bags of bran, weighing 690,187 pounds, and 1,702 bags feed wheat flour weighing 242,961 pounds.—L. V. S.

South African corn coming via Antwerp to Texas City July 3 when the price was 98 cents per bushel, and stored in a bonded warehouse, has now been shipped back to Holland after two months. The 360,000-bu. cargo came on the Dutch steamer Leerdam. The drop of 10 cents per bushel in the domestic price of corn made it unprofitable to take the corn out of bond and pay the duty.

Stratton Grain Co. Succeeds John Kellogg Co.

Effective Oct. 1st the Stratton Grain Co. will operate the business and facilities of the John Kellogg Co., with offices at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Joseph, Mo., and New York. Mr. Orrin S. Dowse continues as Chicago manager, and Mr. Al Taylor heads the St. Joseph office. The late John Kellogg passed away March 5th at Miami, Florida.

The Donahue-Stratton Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., acquired all of the assets of the John Kellogg Co. of Chicago, recently and formed a Delaware Corporation for the above-stated purposes.

The Stratton Grain Co. will conduct a general grain and feed business and will continue operation of the elevators at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Joseph, Depot Harbor, Ontario, Schneider, Ind., and Savanna, Ill., with a total storage capacity of approximately ten million bushels.

The officers of the new company are: H. M. Stratton, president; H. H. Hicks, E. S. Terry, O. S. Dowse, A. R. Taylor and John W. Jouno, vice presidents; A. D. Bennett, treasurer; E. L. Leistikow, H. S. Obermayer, and Wm. Enke, assistant treasurers; John F. Stratton, secretary; R. G. Leistikow and John H. Elker, assistant secretaries.

There will be no change in the management or ownership of the company, nor will there be any change in policies, and the officers hope to continue business relations which they have enjoyed and appreciated for so many years.

Open trades in oats on the Chicago Board have increased steadily from 13,623,000 May 31 to 48,433,000 bus. Sept. 16, reflecting hedges on oats going into store everywhere.

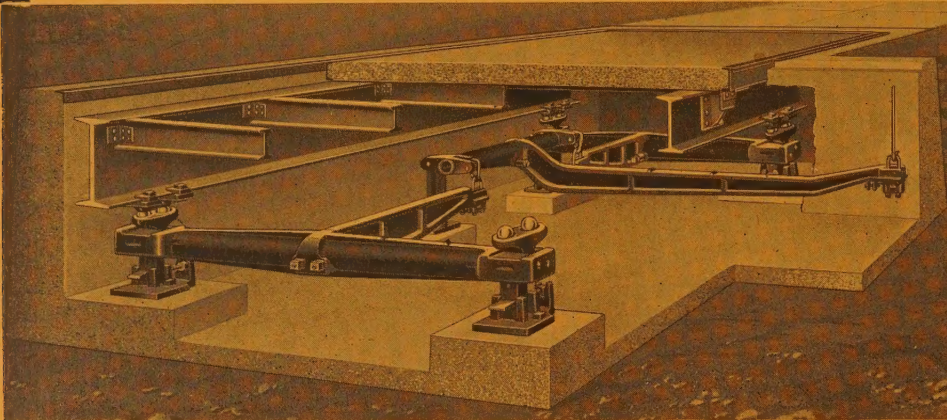
The first World's Stallion Pulling Contest, with \$1,500 in cash prize money, awarded on the grounds, is being announced by Wayne Dinsmore, executive secretary of the Horse and Mule Ass'n of America, Chicago. As the first of an annual series of contests, aimed to discover the finest young draft sires in the world, it will be a unique and history-making event, held on the commodious grounds of Lincoln Fields' Race Track at Crete, Illinois, 30 miles south of Chicago on the Dixie Highway, Saturday, Oct. 12.



The Entire Plant of the Dakota Grain Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., is Protected with Aluminum Paint.

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1. **Ball Bearing Platform**—Ball bearings move freely with platform and absorb platform shocks and jars. No rod or bumper checks necessary. Shocks and jars are cushioned. Result, knife edges STAY sharp longer.
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Koppers Lumino Aluminum Paint has other important qualities. It gives you two-coat work with one application. Being composed

of a chemically-refined tar base, it repels water and it is not affected by excess alkali in concrete. When sprayed or brushed on, the tar base attaches itself firmly and the tiny flakes of aluminum "leaf" to the surface, forming an overlapping coat of metal protection. Send for the booklet which describes this paint.

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